The Massillon Independent.

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MOB SPIRIT SUBSIDES

But Workmen All Over Russia Are Taking Up Cry for Freedom.

AUTOCRACY IS ENTRENCHING

Revolutionary Leaders Arrested and Police Are Searching for Others. Trepoff Appointed Governor General. Bureaucracy Recovers from Fright.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege today. General Trepoff, until recently chief of police of Moscow, has been appointed governor general of St. Petersburg and has taken up quarters in the Winter palace. Strangely enough, the only precedent is the case of General Trepoff's father, during the reign of Nihilistic terrorism under Alexander II, and it is also a strange coincidence the unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of both. General Trepoff is a man of great energy but the measures he adopted at Moscow for suppressing the student demonstrations in December last provoked much resentment and the revolutionists recently condemned him to death.

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

Whom the Russian patriots blame for Sunday's Massacre.

The aspect of the Russian capital is decidedly more calm. Business, which had been at a complete standstill, has been resumed upon a limited scale. The employees in a few of the smaller factories went back to work, and the crowds of strikers in the streets were diminished. The troops in evidence were not so numerous as on Monday and a more confident feeling exists in official circles that the energetic measures which have been inaugurated will insure the safety and quiet of the city.

Several Leaders Arrested.

Beneath the surface, however, the ferment continues and the public nervousness and apprehension as to future developments is still unallayed. Secret meetings of different classes in opposition to the existing order of things were held in various places during the afternoon and evening, but the divergent elements which were suddenly brought together by the tragic events of last Sunday are advancing on divergent plans and no common ground of action has yet been found.

In the meantime the police are actively searching out the leaders. Three well known Russian authors and a prominent editor were arrested and the prisons are filled with agitators, revolutionists and student orators. Such measures may result in bomb throwing and terrorism today, but the concensus of opinion is that the immediate future actions of the agitators depends upon what occurs in Moscow and other large cities of Russia, where the workmen are beginning to strike. Over 100,000 men are out in the old capital of the empire. A telephone message from Moscow to the Associated Press at midnight reported that there had been no disorder there as yet. There will be a big demonstration in Moscow today and it is feared that it will be accompanied by bloodshed.

Situation Serious in Moscow.

The situation confronting the military authorities at Moscow is much more serious than that in St. Petersburg. Out of over 1,000,000 inhabitants of Moscow over two-thirds are workmen, including an exceedingly rough and turbulent element. The troops there are fewer and the city does not lend itself, like St. Petersburg, to natural barriers to prevent the congregation of men. The center of the town has no bridges and no canals, and hills and narrow streets make it difficult for troops to act. Only the gates piercing the walls of the old Chinese town which surrounds the Kremlin would afford the military natural places to bar demonstrators.

At Kovno and Vilna, where strikes also have been begun, the workmen are following the St Petersburg plan of marching about the city and inducing or forcing other workmen to leave their employment. The windows and doors of practically every shop and residence in St. Petersburg are boarded up and with midnight the streets, as on Monday night, were completely deserted except for troops.

During the day there was a great crop of sensational rumors, including stories of strikers marching on Kolpino to seize the small arms factory there, and of the assassination of General Fullon, the chief of police of St. Petersburg, all of which, on investigation, have turned out to be false. The inhabitants have again been warned to remain indoors.

It is not known definitely whether Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen, is in Moscow or St. Petersburg. A proclamation said to emanate from him has been distributed, indicating that he has gone over body and soul to the Social Democrats.

The proclamation declares that since the emperor and the emperor's ministers have refused to listen to the people's grievances and fired upon them, the government has outlawed itself so that every man's hand should be against it, and calls upon the people to slay the outlaws and destroy the government root and branch. It authorizes the men to use bombs, dynamite and other weapons, invites students to join and absolves the soldiers from their oath of fealty. The destruction of government property is recommended, but the proclamation requests the followers of Father Gopon to spare private property and ransack only shops containing victuals and arms, and urges all to continue the fight until they succeed in obtaining a national assembly.

Demonstration in Finland.

Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 25.—Thousands of workmen joined in a demonstration here last night. Assembling on the steps of the Nicolai cathedral they paraded the streets till midnight, waving red flags. The windows of public houses, hotels, breweries and a number of newspaper offices were broken. The police interfered rather late, arresting 50 of the workmen.

Bresslau, Prussia, Jan. 25.—Special telegrams from Radom, European Russia, describe that city as being in a state of siege, with military patrols in every street. The soldiers occasionally fire on gatherings of the people, who have returned the fire, killing three officers. The people are also said to have blown up several buildings with dynamite.

SUBWAY STRIKE BREWING.

Trainmen Say Employers Are Violating Their Agreement.

New York, Jan. 25.—A strike on the New York subway system is threatened unless some basis of settlement of the demands made by the workmen can be agreed upon. The men have drawn up a list of grievances for which they ask redress and this is to be presented to August Belmont, head of the Interborough company, which operates the subway.

The employes claim that an agreement entered into with Mr. Belmont some months ago has not been kept by the company. One of the important requests is that the company install a complete new block signal system on the tracks for local trains in order that the danger of accidents may be lessened.

E. P. Bryan, vice president of the Interborough company, said he did not believe there would be a strike. Mr. Bryan said the proposition to install a block system on the local tracks in the subway is absurd. It required the best experts in the world to install the system on the express tracks and it would be absolutely impossible to use the block system on local tracks where frequent stops are made.

GREAT BOOK REVIEWED.

"Progress and Poverty" Anniversary Celebrated in New York.

New York, Jan. 25.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" was commemorated last night at a dinner at the Hotel Astor. Representative speakers reviewed the influence of the book and considered the probable future trend of public thought and action on economic subjects. Hamlin Garland presided and the other speakers on the subject of labor and poverty were William Jennings Bryan, Louis F. Post, William Lloyd Garrison and Henry George, Jr.

It was announced that a telegram had been received from Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, saying that he was ill and would not be present.

JAPANESE LOOKING ON.

War Is Over Unless Revolt Is Promptly Quelled.

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The Japanese are keenly watching the developments at St Petersburg. The newspapers publishing extras with accounts of the riots are eagerly read. The people were shocked at the death roll and there is a widespread feeling that the bureaucracy will be powerless to stem the tide of reform, and that the downfall of the bureaucratic system must end the war.

A member of a foreign legation said: "The war is over and the Russian people are crushed with an iron heel. It has brought about a crisis. The Japanese army is now fighting the battle of the Russian people."

Aid for Strikers Forbidden.

Essen, Jan. 25.—The mayor of this city has issued an order forbidding the collection of money to assist the striking coal miners. The authorities at Bochum have taken similar action. Cardinal Kopp of Breslau has contributed $750 to the aid of the strikers as an expression of his sympathy.

WIVES WERE LEGION

Chicago Police Receiving Returns From Hoch's Numerous Alliances.

TALE OF A MODERN BLUEBEARD

Six of His Helpmates Died Leaving Sums of Money to Him—Had Several Establishments Going at Once. Police Furnish List.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Information of more alleged victims of the supposed Bluebeard, Johann Hoch, has been given the police by John Frick, an employe of the Nickleplate railroad. Frick has reported to the police a charge that his sister, Mrs. Mary Schultz, married Hoch, who then called himself Albert Muschburg, at Argos, Ind., in 1900. Mrs. Schultz had a child named Nettie, then 5 years old. "Shortly after they arrived in Chicago letters ceased coming to me," said Frick, "and I am under the belief that my sister and her little girl were done away with. My sister had about $1,500 at the time of the marriage."

Relatives of six of the 16 wives credited to Hoch have expressed a belief to Police Inspector Shippy that the six women died from poison. The list of the dead and missing is as follows: Mrs. Marie Welker Hoch, died Jan. 11, 1905; Mrs. Mary Steinbecker, died 1894; Mrs. Mary Becker, St. Louis, died 1902; Mrs. Mary Schultz, Argos, Ind., died 1900; child also disappeared; Mrs. Lena Hoch, Milwaukee; Mrs. Sophia Hoch, Milwaukee.

Police Inspector Shippy learns that in April, 1896, when Hoch was on trial for an alleged attempt to swindle a furniture firm, a minister from Wheeling, W. Va., was in Chicago and recognized in Hoch a man the minister had married some time before and whose wife had died under suspicious circumstances. An officer may be sent to Wheeling to question the minister.

A furniture dealer on Milwaukee avenue informs the police that he had furnished five different flats for Hoch, each time under a different name, and that he had a new wife for every flat.

The first flat furnished was in May, 1892, under the name of C. A. Meyer; the second in June, 1892, under the name of H. Irick; the third in 1894, the dealer does not recall the name; the fourth was in 1894 under the name of Jacob Hoh. The wife this time was Mrs. Mary Steinbrecker. The fifth flat was furnished in 1898 under the name of Adolph Hoch. This time Hoch gave a mortgage on the goods and then sold them. For this he was sentenced to a year in the county jail.

The dealer told the police that he knew that the women who were installed in the first three flats died in a short time after marriage. He asked Hoch why he changed his name every time he married and Hoch replied that he did not believe he could get married under the same name every time as many women would object to marrying a man who had been so many times a widower.

10 DIED IN STEERAGE.

Poor Emigrants Perish on Way to Land of Liberty.

New York, Jan. 25.—Ten deaths in the steerage of the Red Star line steamer Vaderland were reported when she arrived from Antwerp and Dover. Eight were men between 28 and 30 years old and two were boys 15 years. The first died Jan. 16, three on the 22d, one on the 23d and two on the 24th. All were buried at sea but the last two.

The ship's surgeon said that all died of congestion of the lungs. Captain Ehoff called in consultation Drs. William Ackerman of Milwaukee and Sidney K. Simon of New Orleans, who were passengers. These doctors gave a certificate saying that death was caused by exhaustion, exposure and poor nutrition.

The dead men were all Hungarians, who had been hours on the trains before they embarked at Antwerp. Bad weather at sea brought on sea sickness and they failed to take food or medicines.

MRS. DUKE ARRESTED.

Unable to Furnish Bail and Is Taken to Prison.

New York, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, wife of Brodie L. Duke, was arrested at an office in Broad street, this city, on requisition papers issued by the Texas authorities. Mrs. Duke had been indicted before the grand jury at Nacogdoches, Texas, on the charge that she and Charles L. Taylor of Chicago had made false statements in an indorsement on the strength of which a stockholder in one of the national banks of that place was induced to indorse their notes for $20,000.

Mrs. Duke was arrested as she was alighting from a cab to enter an office. She became hysterical and screamed and wept. She declared "I'm the wife of Brodie L. Duke. His family are trying to hurt me. I have done nothing wrong."

Mrs. Duke's counsel were unable to get bail and she was taken to a cell in the Tombs prison.

BESIEGED BY POLICE.

Man Kills His Brother and Barricades Himself in House.

Cleveland, Jan. 25.—In the village of Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, at midnight, George Wagar shot and probably fatally wounded his brother. A policeman who had been called to the Wagar home was shot through the stomach by Wagar. A number of village officers have surrounded the house for the purpose of arresting Wagar.

John Wagar died at 2 o'clock this morning. He came here two weeks ago from South Dakota, presumably for the purpose of settling up his father's estate. George Wagar, who did the shooting, has lived in various parts of the west for the past 20 years.

At 2:30 the sister of the Wagar brothers said that John had been dead for an hour. Her brother George is still armed and threatens death to anyone who approaches the house. The half dozen policemen of the Lakewood force and a number of citizens still surround the house.

Chief of Police Coffinberry and Mayor Rowe of Lakewood head the posse which now surrounds the Wagar house. The cause of the shooting is supposed to have been over the settlement of the Wagar estate, for which John Wagar was administrator.

The other members of the Wagar family are thought to be inside the barricaded house.

RUN ON MEADVILLE BANK.

All Applicants Are Paid by Crawford County Trust Company.

Meadville, Pa., Jan. 25.—Because of what President A. M. Fuller declares to be a senseless rumor a run was made on the Crawford County Trust company, principally by small depositors. The deposits of the day were but little less than usual and the bank, due to close for the day at 3 p. m., continued open until after 4. The bank had in its vault Saturday night $70,156 and on call in other banks $141,388.

The run is supposed to have been started by a local depositor telling that he had drawn his money because of the death of an officer of the City Savings Fund and Trust company of Lancaster, Pa. He associated the trust companies as cooperative. President Fuller and Cashier J. M. Dunbar said that the bank is fully prepared to meet every demand.

MINER'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

Must Hang in Straps 30 Days to Cure Broken Back.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25.—For the next month H. L. Smith, a young man of Bertha, Ky., will hang suspended by straps in an upright position in a hospital here, as part of the treatment he is to undergo for a broken back. Smith was injured in the coal mines at Bertha. His back was broken at the second dorsal vertebrae, an injury that in 99 per cent of cases proves fatal.

The operation is known as eancinectomy. He will be suspended from a frame structure by means of straps arranged under his arms. Weights will be fastened to his feet in order to keep his body in the desired position.

CARNEGIE NOT DONE.

Refuses to Let Oberlin Off Without a Library.

Oberlin, O., Jan. 25.—President King of Oberlin college announces that he has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie offering to give to Oberlin college $125,000 for a library, conditional upon the raising by the institution of $100,000 to maintain the same.

The college officials will at once go to work with a view to securing the required fund. The offer from Mr. Carnegie was in response to an appeal to him from President King in April of last year.

ONE NUISANCE ABATED.

Missouri Governor Adopts Effective Plan to Eliminate Lobbyists.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 25.—Governor J. W. Folk states that his recent order requiring lobbyists to report in person to him upon their arrival in Jefferson City on legislative business, state their business and not remain at one time more than 30 hours in the city, is being strictly obeyed. Governor Folk said:

"I am pleased at the manner in which the order has been treated thus far. There are now practically no lobbyists here."

Dispensary Bill Killed.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 25.—The dispensary bill for state supervision of liquor sales on second reading was indefinitely postponed and under the rules cannot be again taken up this session. It is said another dispensary bill on different lines will be introduced.

Court Refuses to Interfere.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—The supreme court has refused to grant a writ of error in the case of Herman Hamilton, convicted in Cuyahoga county for the murder of a workman in Portsmouth. An effort will be made to get the governor to commute the sentence.

Niedringhaus Losing Votes.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 25.—In joint session Thomas K. Niedringhaus, the Republican caucus nominee for United States senator, lost three votes, which Kerens gained. The ballot stood: Niedringhaus 78, Cockrell 81, Kerens 12, Goodrich 1.

SENATORS TAKE OATH

To Give Judge Swayne Fair Trial on Impeachment Charges.

COURT IS FORMALLY ORGANIZED

Chief Justice Fuller of United States Supreme Court Swears Senators. Platt of Connecticut Chosen to Preside During Florida Judge's Trial.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The senate took an important step in the impeachment trial of United States Judge Charles Swayne of the northern district of Florida. The organization for the trial was perfected by the swearing of the senators for that purpose. The managers of the house were received for the purpose of formally presenting the articles of impeachment, and a resolution summoning Judge Swayne to appear was adopted.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut was elected to preside at the trial sessions. Further proceedings were postponed until Friday, when Judge Swayne is expected to appear before the bar of the senate in response to summons.

The ceremony was impressive and was witnessed by a full senate and by well filled galleries. The trial oath was administered to senators by Chief Justice Fuller, who appeared in the long black gown worn by him when sitting in the supreme court.

The managers on the part of the house in the impeachment proceedings made their appearance at the main door of the senate at 12:30 o'clock. Their appearance caused the immediate cessation of all other business, and the injunction of silence delivered by the sergeant-at-arms was not needed to secure the closest attention on the part of all present, both on the floor and in the galleries.

Of the seven managers, only five appeared, Messrs. Powers and Olmsted being absent. They appeared in a group in the rear of the chamber, headed by Mr. Palmer, their chairman, and were immediately announced by Alonzo M. Stewart, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the senate, who said: "I have the honor to announce the managers of the house of representatives to conduct the impeachment proceedings against Charles Swayne, judge of the northern district of Florida."

The managers were then escorted to their seats by Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell, who, after seating them, ascended to the president pro tempore's stand and impressively and in stated form demanded silence, saying: "Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the house of representatives is exhibiting to the senate of the United States articles of impeachment against Charles Swayne, district judge for the northern district of Florida."

Mr Palmer was then recognized and read the articles of impeachment. Immediately afterward the house managers withdrew and Mr. Fairbanks presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two senators to wait on the chief justice and ask him to appear in the senate chamber at 2 p. m and administer the necessary oaths to senators as members of the impeachment court. The resolution was agreed to and Messrs. Fairbanks and Bacon were appointed to perform that duty.

WOMAN KEPT FAITH.

But Lover, After Watching Her Die, Decided to Live.

Milwaukee, Jan. 25.—Arthur Henry Milligan, alias E. S. Terry, alias Arthur Henry Smith, alias Arthur Henry Brown, with whom Florence O. Groves agreed to commit suicide at the Hotel Blatz, and who disappeared after she had fulfilled her agreement, has been arrested at the residence of Robert Barrow at Racine.

After his arrest Milligan calmly detailed the incidents of his wife's death. He said that Florence O. Groves took carbolic acid in his presence at the hotel after she made three attempts to kill herself with poison. Milligan was not married to Florence Groves. The couple left the Groves residence in Chicago and eloped with the intention of getting married, but lack of time prevented.

"Florence knew what the end would be when she decided to elope with me, and she was eager to die with me," Milligan said. "She was engaged to a school teacher of Orland, Ill., but she loved me better.

"Sunday she tried three times to kill herself with poisons I had procured. She drank oxalic acid, iodine and wood alcohol in turn, but they acted only as emetics.

"She did not take the acid until Monday morning because she realized its horrible effects. She begged me not to go first as she did not want to see me die. She asked me to pour out the acid and I filled a wine glass with it. As her last request she asked me to hand it to her, but I refused. At last she nerved herself, snatched the glass and swallowed the dose. I seated myself by the bed and watched her die. My nerve failed me. I did not have the courage to follow her.

"Florence's death had unnerved me

TUCKER IS CONVICTED.

Jury Finds Him Guilty of the Murder of Miss Mabel Page.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25.—Guilty of murder in the first degree is the verdict against Charles L. Tucker of Auburndale, who has been on trial for stabbing Miss Mabel Page to death in her father's home at Weston on the 31st of last March. Death in the electric chair in the state prison at Charlestown is the penalty.

Tucker collapsed when the foreman read the verdict. He was led from the court room to the jail in an exhausted condition and when once more locked in his cell revived somewhat under stimulants.

Mrs. Albert J. Tucker, the mother of the prisoner, was spared the anguish of listening to her son's fate from the lips of Foreman Knight. At the suggestion of one of the counselors for the defense, she left the court room before the jury returned for the last time. On learning the news she was overwhelmed.

James H. Vahey, senior counsel for the prisoner, was greatly affected and when he left the court room he met Attorney General Herbert Parker in the corridor. The leading counsel for the commonwealth threw his arms around Mr. Vahey's neck and both men wept on each other's shoulders, the attorney general expressing in broken words his sympathy for his brother attorney.

Before the case was given to the jury Tucker availed himself of the opportunity to address the jurors and declared his innocence, saying he was at home when Miss Page met her death. He said he foolishly broke up the knife, which figured so prominently in the case because officers hounded him. He said he knew nothing of the crime until reporters came to talk to him about it.

MILLION FOR TEACHERS.

Peabody Trustees Fulfill Trust Imposed Upon Them.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The trustees of the Peabody education fund held a meeting here and voted to dissolve their trust. A vote also was taken on the proposition to appropriate $1,000,000 for the George Peabody school for teachers at Nashville, Tenn., and it was carried, the appropriation for that purpose being made by a vote that was unanimous.

This appropriation leaves a fund of approximately $1,200,000 which will be distributed later among other educational institutions.

The vote on the question of dissolving the Peabody trust followed considerable discussion. Several members expressed very positive opposition to the move to dissolve and when the vote was taken it stood 11 to 2. President Roosevelt participated in the proceedings.

Boxed.

They were returning from a husking bee.

"And were there any red ears?" asked the friend.

"Oh, yes," responded the girl in the gingham dress. "I had two when pa caught that city fellow kissing me."—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Juror Mysteriously Disappears.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 25.—A sensation has been created by the mysterious disappearance of Carl Phelps, secretary of the federal grand jury, which is investigating the land frauds cases. Phelps asked to be excused from the jury room for a few minutes on Friday afternoon. He has not been seen since.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Fear of developments in the Russian situation restricted trade in wheat today. The result was a decline of ¼@¼c. Corn and oats are down ⅛@¼c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, $1.14¾@1.14⅞; corn, May, 44¾@44⅞; oats, May, 30¾.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 24.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 50½@51; new high mixed, 48½@49; new yellow ear, 54½@54¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36½@36¾; No. 3, 36@36¼; No. 4, 34½@35.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.25; No 2, $11.75@12.25; No. 1 clover, $12.75@13; No 1 mixed, $12.50@[illegible]; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Selected, 27@28; candled, 25@26; storage, 20@21.

Butter—Prints, 32½@33; tubs, 32@32½; dairy, 24@25.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 13@13½; Ohio cream, 12½@13; Limberger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.10@5.50; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.25@4; choice fresh cows, $35@45, medium to good fresh cows, $2[illegible], good, fat [illegible] bulls, $2[illegible], feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3@3.25; feeding [illegible], common to good quality, $2[illegible] fair to choice stockers, $1.90@[illegible].

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7[illegible]@8; [illegible] and thin calves $[illegible].

Hogs—[illegible] to [illegible] $5.12½; [illegible] weights $5.[illegible]; best [illegible] $5.[illegible]; good [illegible] yorkers, $5.[illegible]@5.10; pigs good to prime, $5.[illegible]@5.[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.75@[illegible] good to choice mixed, $5.25@5.60; fair to good mixed, $2.75@5; culls and common, $2.50@3.50; [illegible]

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COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Prisoners are Arraigned Before Judge Ambler.

Wilson Drukenbrod, Indicted for Manslaughter, Will be Tried February 6—Leo Essner's Plea of Guilty of Burglarizing an Inhabited House Not Accepted by the Judge.

Canton, Jan. 23.—The arraignment of persons indicted by the grand jury for the January term of common pleas court took place before Judge Ambler in court room No. 2, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The work required about one-half hour. Prosecutor Day represented the state in the arraignments.

Wilson Drukenbrod, indicted for manslaughter, waived the reading of the indictment and pleaded not guilty. He was represented by Attorney C. C. Bow. After entering his plea Drukenbrod was returned to jail. Bond was not fixed by the court. Drukenbrod is charged with manslaughter in the killing of his wife, Cora Mary Drukenbrod, near New Berlin, on or about October 25, 1904. The case was set for February 6.

Charles Baker entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with horse stealing. Baker informed the court that he had been drinking heavily at the time and that if leniency was shown him he would promise to avoid drink after serving whatever penalty was imposed. Baker said that he was 35 years of age. Judge Ambler sentenced Baker to serve one year in the penitentiary at hard labor, which is the minimum penalty allowed by the statutes. He said that while drink was not an excuse under the law, the prisoner did not appear to be hardened in crime. Baker stole a horse from a farmer named Hershey, residing near Louisville, who had employed him. He sold the horse in Canton and was shortly afterwards arrested while spending some of the proceeds in drink. A count for embezzlement against Baker was nolled.

Mike Engle, a Canton stone cutter, was arraigned on indictments charging him with burglary and larceny and having burglar tools in his possession. Engle is charged with breaking into cars on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. He was ready to plead guilty and so informed the court, making the remark: "No. I have nothing to say. I guess I done it." Judge Ambler informed Engle that the least penalty for burglary and larceny of an uninhabited building is five years, and for having burglar tools the penalty is from one to five years. Prosecutor Day informed the court that Engle had been employed by a contractor named Schisler, who said he was a good worker. Engle's appearance and the circumstances in the case were such that Judge Ambler declined to receive his plea until he had further looked into the case.

James McGowan and Harrum Nye Early, indicted for assault with intent to rob Frank Saunders, at Alliance, on December 18, 1901, had no counsel and no means of a defense. Attorney W. L. Hart was assigned as counsel for McGowan and J. J. Brown for Early.

Leo Essner, of Canton, expressed himself as wishing to plead guilty to burglary and larceny. Essner who is but twenty years of age, was indicted on the charge of entering the saloon of George Wagner, in East Lake street, and stealing liquors. Prosecutor Day informed the court that the Wagner place was an inhabited building. Judge Ambler thereupon decided to pass the case for the present. He said that the statutes fixed the penalty for burglarzing an inhabited building at imprisonment for life unless mercy should be recommended by the jury. The court held that the case should be tried by a jury and suggested that the lad's father be notified of the situation before counsel is assigned.

David Harris, proprietor of the Auditorium saloon at Court and Third streets, pleaded guilty to keeping open on Sunday. It was his first offense and a fine of $25 and costs was imposed by Judge Ambler. Harris was represented by Attorney C. C. Upham.

Charles H. Pettit, formerly of this city, died at St. Alexis hospital, Chicago, Sunday morning. Death was due to the effects of a shot in the brain, inflicted over five weeks go. From the time of the shooting until he passed away the young man never regained consciouness, and the shooting is still shrouded in mystery. The shooting took place in a Chicago hotel, and a Miss Maud Yoder was implicated. Whether the young man shot himself or was the victim of foul play is said to be still receiving the attention of the police authorities. Mr. Pettit was born in Augusta, Carroll county, and was a son of Mrs. M. J. Pettit, of this city. He was also a nephew of E. E. Pottorf, who went to Chicago to look after the young man's welfare a few days after the shooting. The deceased was 25 years of age. The coroner's inquest is being held in Chicago today, after which the body will be shipped to Augusta for burial.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK.

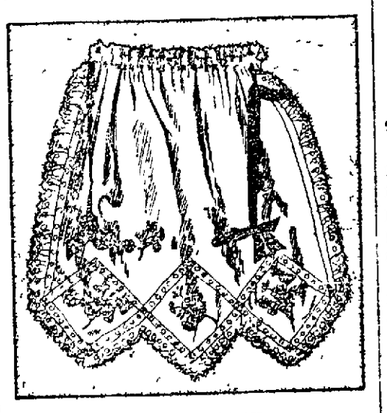
Out of the Piece Bag—The Daintiest of Kerchiefs and Aprons.

The present vogue of colored handkerchiefs suggests a practical use for scraps of lawns, organdies and similar materials. Have you ever realized what a dainty affair a little handmade handkerchief can be? By that we do not refer to those of French embroidery, but rather to the filmy lace trimmed creations.

In the making of these handkerchiefs many quaintly pretty effects are obtained with seemingly useless scraps. Just a tiny piece of flowered lawn inserted in a corner, or a narrow strip may be utilized with insertion to form a border around a square of white lawn. When pieces are larger the whole handkerchief may be made of some daintily figured or pale colored lawn or organdie.

These handkerchiefs are lace trimmed and finished without hems, and before discussing the designs it may be well to explain the method of attaching the lace. This method is a French idea and a decided improvement upon the old one of rolling, which is difficult and apt to appear clumsy on close inspection.

To attach either lace or insertion, baste it evenly about one-sixteenth of an inch from the edge of the material, then overhand it in the usual way. By throwing the thread well to the right before taking each stitch it will be



A DAINTY APRON.

found to roll the little edge of material and securely fasten it. Of course the stitches should be small and even, and loose threads must be afterward removed.

Handkerchief making as just described is only one among many suggestions made by a writer in the Ladies' World for utilizing the resources of the piece bag. Another is aprons.

Pretty fancy aprons are dear to every feminine heart, and the making of one requires small labor and expenditure. With aprons, as with all else, different designs are suggested by the materials at hand, but the one illustrated is so simple that it is adaptable to any small pieces one may have in the house.

This apron is of white dimity, and across the bottom are three squares of primrose figured mull. These are set on the dimity with insertion after the French manner described above. Lace trimmed insertion edges the sides of the apron and is also carried across the top, while a ribbon run through fastens it around the waist and also permits of smoothing out the gathers, so that the apron may be folded away free from wrinkles. Little lace trimmed mull pockets are placed low down toward the bottom so as to be more accessible when one is holding sewing in the lap.

Aprons made of plain pink and blue or of figured materials are most attractive, and the finer they are the daintier they appear. Strange to say, they should be wider than long by at least three or four inches. Pure white aprons are much trimmed and befrilled and have lace trimmed ties.

Javelle Water.

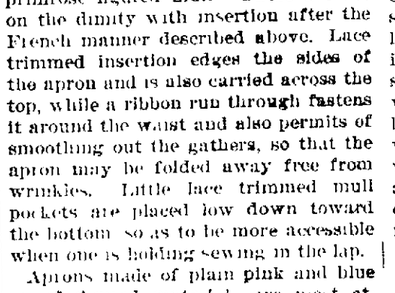
Javelle water will remove many stains from linen. Linen treated with it also requires immediate and thorough rinsing in boiling water, for its strong ingredients are chloride of lime and washing soda. It can be bought in drug stores, but it can be made at home for less than half the cost. Directions for its preparation are on the boxes of chloride of lime one buys at the grocer's for disinfecting purposes. Strained off into bottles and corked, it will keep indefinitely, but as a safe precaution the bottles should be labeled and marked "Poison" in prominent letters of red ink.

A Baked Cake Pudding.

A nice baked pudding may be made with stale bits of cakes. Beat together the yolks of three eggs and half a cup of sugar until they are very light. Add a generous cupful of fine cake crumbs, a pinch of salt and one pint of milk. Turn the mixture into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a brisk oven until done. Cover with a layer of jelly and a single meringue.

Artistic Jewelry In Paris.

Sash buckles are among the most prominent features of artistic jewelry



AN EFFECTIVE SASH BUCKLE.

in Paris, according to the Jewelers' Circular, and they are in high popularity.

The most favored designs are those of enameled mat gold representing flowers or women figures. The cut shows a new and effective buckle of chased mat gold representing poppies and handsomely enameled.

Squash Pointers.

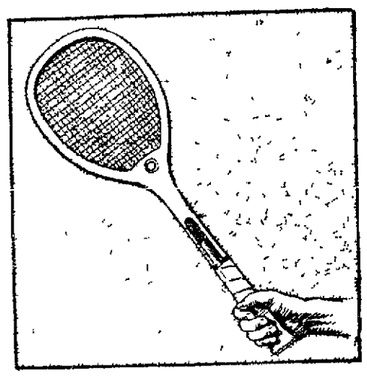
The Game Described---The Court, Serving and Scoring.

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS, Author of "Rackets, Squash and Court Tennis."

The popularity of that splendid indoor game, squash, is rapidly increasing throughout the country. Scores of new courts are being constructed, and manufacturers report a marked increase in the demand for the implements used.

One of the new converts to the game is Frank Gould, the millionaire, who recently built a squash court on the roof of his mansion in Fifth avenue, New York.

In squash the player must observe the important rule providing that he



THE PROPER GRIP OF THE RACKET IN RACKETS AND SQUASH.

must face the side wall and not the front wall while in play; also he must play the ball from a low degree of pitch. It is very necessary that the squash player develop correct form. Form is of vital importance, just as in racket, golf, etc., and the man that is content to continue his progress in the game without trimming the rough edges will shortly find himself sinking into hopeless mediocrity.

A squash court is thirty-one feet six inches long when it conforms to regulations, but as in rackets the courts are found to vary in size in different localities. The playing space is inclosed by four walls. The front wall should have a playing face sixteen feet high. The service line, above which the ball must strike on the serve, is six feet from the floor, with the play line—or top of the telltale—rising two feet from the floor. After the serve the ball must strike above the telltale, which is of wood, and as most courts have a cement front wall the sound of the ball striking the telltale is plainly distinguishable. In some courts ventilators are placed between the play line, or top of the telltale, and the floor. In such cases the telltale has a facing of wire netting. The breadth of the court, the front and back walls, is sixteen feet three inches. A cross court line is placed twenty-one feet eight inches from the front wall, and the section between this line and the back wall is cut in half by a line midway between the two side walls. The side walls are twelve feet high. The back wall playing face should be four and a half feet high, with the gallery for officials and spectators above it. A netting protects the gallery.

The server projects the ball from either the right or left side of the court, as he chooses, and after hitting the front wall "up" or above the service line it must rebound into the rear court opposite that in which the server stood, the rule providing that the man putting the ball in play must stand with one foot in either of the two half courts back of the cross court line. After the initial serve the server alternates from one court to the other. Should the ball strike either of the side walls, the floor or ceiling in its course to the front wall on the serve the server, or hand in, loses and becomes hand out, his opponent then, of course, tak-

POSITION FOR A FOREHAND CUT SERVE IN SQUASH.

ing the serve. Only the hand in scores. Several sets of rules have been framed for squash, and they vary in some details. Certain rules provide that a ball striking a side wall in serving counts merely as a fault and allow two faults to the server before he forfeits the ball. Others permit a rally to continue should the service return the first ball which the server sends out of bounds.

Delhi to Go Abroad.

Famous Keene Stake Winner to Compete For English Turf Prizes.

Horsemen everywhere will be astonished to learn that Delhi, the peerless champion of the James R. Keene racing stable, is to be sent to England to compete next spring. Mr. Keene has long shown fondness for the British turf and at one time conducted one of the largest stables ever seen on the English courses.

Delhi is one of the best of last year's three-year-olds. He heads the list of three-year-old stake winners with a total of earnings amounting to almost $77,000. Think of a mere horse earning well on toward twice as much money in five months as President Roosevelt receives for an entire year of service in Washington!

Delhi rose to international fame last season by capturing the Great Republic stakes at Saratoga, N. Y., amounting to $50,000, and the Withers and Belmont stakes at Morris Park, N. Y.

Mr. Keene's horses did remarkably well on metropolitan tracks last season, and the veteran owner feels encouraged to extend his turf operations during the coming summer over a still greater area.

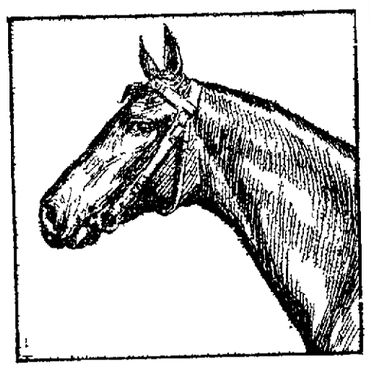
Among the winning owners of 1904 Herman B. Duryea stands at the head of the list. His horses won nearly all of the big events for two-year-olds, and but for the fact that the entries of many of the horses racing in his colors were void in numerous stake events through the death of the nominator, William C. Whitney, it is safe to say that at least $50,000 more would have been added to the total.

James R. Keene is the nearest to Duryea, with a total of $159,165.94, won in thirty firsts, twenty-six seconds and twenty-three thirds, almost half of the amount being won by Delhi.

The admirers of Tiverton are confident that the gelding will be able to give the champion trotting race mare Sweet Marie all the racing that she will want next season. This would of course mean a series of races between the two, probably on the two in three plan.

If both horses should come out next summer in the best of condition a series of such races would be very interesting and would undoubtedly draw big crowds, for speed is always more or less of an attraction.

The trials against time by one horse are not, however, in many parts of the country as popular as they once were



DELHI, WINNER OF GREAT REPUBLIC, WITHERS AND BELMONT STAKES.

But if after a few races one horse should show a decided superiority over the other then there would be no use for the other.

Some system of handicapping should be devised whereby horses of extreme speed would have a value as race horses. It remains for some bright secretary to evolve some system whereby race horses do not destroy their value by getting too fast a mark. If some such system was put in operation, then there would not be so much juggling to avoid a fast record.

HOLCOMBE AFTER RECORD.

The Connecticut Racer Is Having a New Auto Built.

Bert Holcombe of Hartford, Conn., who, with Lawrence Duffie, established the existing automobile record between New York and Chicago of fifty-six hours and fifty-eight minutes, is having a new car built at a big factory especially designed for a transcontinental run next summer, in which he will endeavor to lower the record between San Francisco and New York.

The new car will embody several new features to allow for extra long runs between points where fuel is not available.

No date has yet been set for the trial, but it will be late in the summer, when the roads have become firm and the danger of freshets such as held up other record hunters have passed.

Basket Ball Boom.

The basket ball season, which is now in full swing, promises to be the best in the history of the sport. In addition to the many games scheduled between the athletic club, college and school teams, a number of matches of far more importance are already arranged, and more are to follow.

Schutt Lends the Britons.

Warren Schutt's latest stunt in England was to win four events at one set of games. He ran the hundred in 11 1-5 seconds, which is fast work for a two miler. His other victories were in the 440 yard run, mile run and weight throw. Schutt is a Cornell graduate.

Sells Annie Brown.

Nick Ronin of Fremont, Neb., recently sold to Wall Bros. of the same place the speedy bay filly Annie Brown, by Geraint, dam by Ignis Fatuus, second dam by Ellerslie Wilkes.

THE FIRST PRINTING.

Some of the Earliest Examples of the Art Preservative.

The following are the earliest known examples of printing—two indulgences, printed usually on one side only of a single piece of vellum and two magnificent Bibles. Of these one is known to be the first complete book that ever was printed by the wonderful new invention, which, as the early printers so often proudly state in their colophons produced "letters without the aid of any sort of pen, whether of quill, of reed or of metal."

The first piece of printing which is actually dated is the famous indulgence of Nicholas V. to such as should contribute money to aid the king of Cyprus against the Turks. This indulgence has the printed year date 1454, and a copy in The Hague museum has the date "Nov. 15" filled in with a pen. Mr. Duff tells us that "in the years 1454 and 1455 there was a large demand for these indulgences, and seven editions were issued. These may be divided into two sets, the one containing thirty-one lines, the other thirty lines, the first dated example belonging to the former."

This thirty line edition is shown to have been printed by Peter Schoeffer de Gernsheim by the fact that some of the initial letters which occur in it appear in another later indulgence of 1489, which is known to have come from his press.—Saturday Review.

TREATING A SPRAIN.

Perfect Rest and Hot Fomentations the First Requisites.

The question of how to treat a sprain is often raised. Everybody understands the nature of a sprain; that wrenching of a joint whereby some of the ligaments (those very useful bands which unite the bones forming the joint) are violently stretched or perhaps even ruptured. This kind of injury is rarely, except through unusual complications, dangerous in its nature but it is certainly very painful and when of a serious nature may result in the permanent impairment of the joint. Such an injury, if at all severe, is immediately followed by marked swelling of the parts, and prompt attention should be given anticipating the surgeon's coming. The very first item in the treatment of a sprain is perfect rest of the limb until a doctor can be summoned. Reduce the swelling by applications of hot fomentations as hot as can be endured, changing about once in every three hours. If a piece of oilskin be not at hand use common newspaper. Wind it carefully outside the hot cloth. This will prevent the escape of the steam and prevent the cloth from cooling. A good way to save the hands from being scalded is to place the hot, dripping flannel in a towel, then, taking hold of each end of the towel, to wring it until the flannel is dry enough to apply.

THE WHITE CZAR.

Russia's Ruler Owes This Title to the Slip of a Pen.

The czar of Russia owes one of his titles to a slip of the pen. The Chinese character pronounced Hwang, meaning emperor, was originally compounded of two elements, meaning "oneself" and "ruler," by which it was intimated that an emperor or ruler of men should, before all things, be master of himself.

In after ages, however, by the omission of a single stroke, this character assumed its present corrupted form, in which the component elements signify "white" and "ruler," white having taken the place of the original "oneself."

Some years ago it was pointed out by a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times that this had been literally translated by the Mongols into tchagan khan, and then by the Russians into biely czar, or the "white czar," by which name the emperor of Russia is now known throughout the whole of Asia.—London Telegraph.

A Thoughtful Beggar.

J. Stanley Todd, the portrait painter, was talking about the beggars of different lands. "I have met," said Mr. Todd, "beggars of every description—shy beggars, blustering ones, old beggars, robust ones—but the most remarkable beggar of the lot was a man whom I never met, yet whom I never assuredly will forget. All I saw of this beggar was his hat and his chair. The chair stood on a corner of the Rue St. Lazare in Paris. The hat lay on the chair, with a few coppers in it, and behind the hat was a placard reading, 'Please don't forget the beggar, who is now taking his luncheon.'"

A Humble Apology.

Conversation overheard in a London street; scene, laborer working on a scaffold, contemplating surrounding view, when his foreman comes along down below and, looking up and seeing him idle, calls out to him: "So yer 'aving a look round! What do yer think of the weather?" Workman (looking down with contempt)—Noa; I'm a-working! Foreman—Oh, I beg yer pardon! I'm sorry I stopped yer!—London Globe.

What Tact Is.

What we call tact is the ability to find before it is too late what it is that our friends do not desire to learn from us. It is the art of withholding on proper occasions information which we are quite sure would be good for them.—S. M. Crothers.

Etiquette.

Anxious writes, "What are the duties of a father at his daughter's 'coming out' party?" To put up and shut up.—New York Herald.

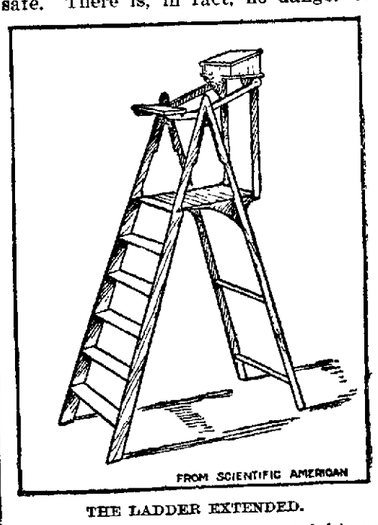
What is celebrity? The advantage of being known to people who don't know you.—Chamfort.

AUTOMATIC STEPLADDER.

Safe as a Scaffold, Compact and Adapted to General Uses.

Small inventions are not always the least useful, and a proof of the fact is furnished by the automatic platform stepladders recently constructed by M. Bardin of Billancourt, France, and described in the Scientific American. This ladder, of which there are two types of different size, one with steps and the other with rungs, is ordinarily double and composed of four uprights, hinged so as to fold together, and of a movable platform that is usually surmounted by a tool box.

When folded, the platform lies flat along the steps of the ladder and when the latter is opened slides to its proper position in two grooves so formed that at a given moment it is arested and becomes more rigid in proportion as the weight supported by it is heavier. As may be seen, the mechanism is very simple. On the other hand, this new ladder has the merit of being extremely safe. There is, in fact, no danger of



THE LADDER EXTENDED.

the sudden spreading of the uprights as a consequence of the breaking of the rope that keeps them in place. The equilibrium is assured by the platform itself. This latter possesses such stability that the person who has to stand upon it for some length of time can not only perform the kind of work that he has in hand with absolute safety, but also with as much facility as if he were stationed upon a scaffold.

It may also be used against a wall, like an ordinary ladder, the uprights remaining closed, while the supports of the platform and the tool box rest securely upon the wall.

The ladder when folded occupies no more space than an ordinary one. The platform fits into and entirely disappears in the space between the uprights.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

The United States In No Immediate Danger of Wood Famine.

Recent figures published by the United States geological survey go to prove that the United States is in no immediate danger of a wood famine. The percentage of forest area in the different states varies widely. Only 1 per cent of the area of North Dakota is covered with forest, while Alabama, with 74 per cent; Maine, with 79 per cent, and Arkansas, with 84 per cent, represent the thickly wooded parts of the country. The new wood industries are remarkable in their utilization of what used to be considered little better than waste. Spruce is the great wood for paper pulp. Formerly it was but little thought of.

The spruce forests are being more carefully treated than of old, the large companies preserving the growth of younger trees for future supply. A century or more is needed to produce a good paper pulp tree. This industry has grown in ten years from almost nothing to colossal dimensions. The rejected scrap from paper mills is made into wood ornaments and small articles. Soft wood veneering has had an enormous development. It is used for butter trays, berry baskets and the like. Matches and toothpicks are minor products as regards size, but millions of cords of wood are employed in their production. Formerly the white birch was considered almost useless as timber. Spools are now made from it to the extent of many millions annually, and the wood is exported to foreign spool factories. Butchers' skewers, dice boxes and checkers are produced from the waste of mills. Often the waste from a machine is used to supply a different class of machine in the same mill. Children's wooden toys are now manufactured in the Maine woods, supplanting those formerly imported from Germany.—Collier's Weekly.

A New Kind of Bronze.

The demands of automobile manufacturers for a metal able to sustain extraordinary pulling and twisting strains have led to the invention in France of a new alloy, which is called "formetal." It contains, in addition to the usual constituents of bronze and brass, a mixture of other metallic elements, which contribute great power of mechanical resistance. It is also said to be unalterable by the effects of exposure to the air, and it resists the attack of weak acids. It can be drawn in bars or rolled and forged. Nuts and screws made of it are unoxidizable.

Telephones on Trolley Cars.

Street car telephones, over which crews or passengers may converse at any point reached by telephone, have been installed on the Charleroi division of the Pittsburg Railways company. On each car running between the hilltop and Allenport were placed portable boxes with a complete long distance outfit. The service worked well for thirty miles. The contrivance is the work of James W. Boden, superintendent of telephones for the Philadelphia company, and S. P. Grace. It is the first of the kind ever installed.

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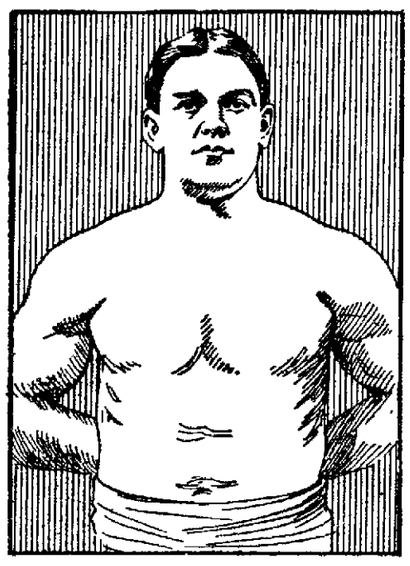
Gotch vs. Jeffries.

The Champion Wrestler Has a Scheme to Defeat the Unbeaten Heavyweight.

Frank Gotch, the champion American heavyweight wrestler, is on the war path. He sighs for blood, for new worlds to conquer. He finds wrestling too monotonous and now seeks to enter the ring against either Jeffries or Bob Fitzsimmons.

Gotch is very much in earnest in his announced determination to fight James J. Jeffries for the pugilistic championship and says he expects the battle to come off within the next twelve months.

"Perhaps some people will grin and snicker," says Gotch, "but when Frank



FRANK GOTCH, SHOWING HIS MUSCULAR CHEST.

Gotch starts out to do a thing he usually succeeds. This time I may be stopped, but I will have the satisfaction of making the try. That's all any man can do, and I want you to know that I mean to do all I have said. It will be one honest effort, with a single goal—victory.

"Now, I'll tell you what I am going to do. Let others be the judge for the present; but, regardless of the verdict, I'll keep right on going. Now that I am champion at catch-as-catch-can I don't propose for a single moment to throw away my title, because I might have further use for it after I have tempted fate in the prize ring.

"Here is my plan. I am going to Humboldt, Ia., adjust some of my property there, get my ranches in shape and then start for California. My folks are going with me. I will go to Kid McCoy and make him a proposition to train me, a proposition that he can't refuse very well. It won't be any Jack Munroe speculation in my case I will pay McCoy or Tommy Ryan, for that matter, for every bit of work done. They won't have to take any chances. I do all that. It's business. Why not?

"I know that if I can get McCoy or Ryan to go ahead and teach me some of the fine points I can give Jeffries a battle. I'll wager good American money on that proposition.

"I realize that I could scarcely expect a fight offhand with Jeffries, and, frankly, I do not. In the first place, I wouldn't take a fight now if Jeffries really came to me and offered me everything. But on the coast they think pretty well of Jack Johnson's chances with Jeffries, don't they? Well, there's my cue. I'll fight Johnson under the conditions that if I win and Jeffries and the public think I'm a worthy opponent that I get a match with the champion That's fair, isn't it? I'll go them one better—I'll fight this fellow Johnson and all I want if beaten is my training expenses, and I won't bother Jeffries. They can get some of my money on the side too. A fight with Johnson would show what I could do."

DALY GOING TO IRELAND.

Running Champion to Defend His Title Abroad In Spring.

John J. Daly, the new five mile running champion of America, is to go to

JOHN J. DALY, FIVE MILE RUNNING CHAMPION.

Ireland in the spring to compete against the best men of the "ould sod."

Daly is also the champion middle distance runner of Ireland, and his countrymen think it is about time for Johnnie to go back to defend his title. And so, about April 1, he will buy a ticket for Queenstown.

WAR AUTOMOBILES.

Successful Experiments Made by Italian War Department.

An interesting and successful trial of automobiles under the auspices of the minister of war was held in Italy last fall, says United States Consul Brush of Milan, in which it was demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of those concerned that automobiles can be used to advantage in wartimes. As horses owned by private persons are subject to requisition by the military authorities in the event of war, an attempt will be made to render automobiles subject to the same law.

Fifty owners of automobiles were invited to take part in the maneuvers, and of these thirty responded. Thirteen routes were selected, leading to various points on the eastern, western and northern frontiers. All covered a considerable length, and many were difficult. One led to the fortress of the Spluga, lying at an altitude of 2,107 meters (6,909 feet) above sea level, and another to the Stelvio, at a height of 2,756 meters (9,042 feet), which is the highest carriage road in Europe.

At dawn on Sept. 1 each chauffeur of the thirty automobiles participating left the town of Brescia by a certain gate and then opened a sealed order containing the route laid down for him. In view of the supposed invasion of the country by an enemy the routes were selected with regard to safety as well as speed. The distance had to be covered within twenty-four hours, and the military authorities made every preparation for verifying the routes, time of departure and arrival, etc. Copious notes also were taken in order to suggest improved methods in future trials. Some of the cars carried officers.

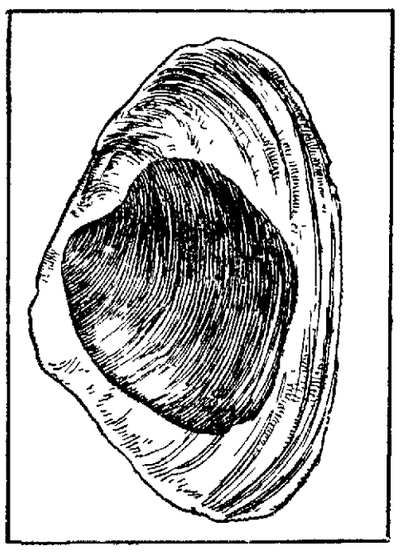
Every one of the cars returned to Brescia before midnight of the same day, and but one of them had an accident. Two cannons were transported by the automobiles, and bread and other supplies were taken to fictitious military camps. In rapid delivery of important supplies, such as heliographs, field telephones, etc., and for many other strategical purposes it was found that the new service went beyond all expectations. The longest distance covered was 335 miles.

CLAMS OF THE ANCIENTS.

One of Them Would Have Made a Hearty Meal.

Adam, Lucullus, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great or any of the thousands of personages embalmed in the pages of an ancient history, sacred or profane, could have dined—and probably some of them did—very comfortably upon the contents of one of the huge clam shells which are being resurrected in large numbers at present at Cape May.

Dredges are at work deepening the harbor in pursuance of the plans for the new Cape May. From depths varying from thirty to forty feet the dredges suck up shells of monster clams which participated in the civil



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF CLAMS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

activities of clam communities under the skies of ages so ancient that they are remembered chiefly in the dry archives of geology.

Ten thousand years or more have ripened and civilized the earth since the men of that prehistoric epoch, wearing garments of skins, in which sartorial beauty was sacrificed to the demands of utility, roamed the beaches of what is now New Jersey, perchance holding antediluvian clambakes.

It didn't require many of the clams like those the shells of which are being drawn through the suction dredges at Cape May to make a respectable sized bake. The meat of these clams must have weighed more than a pound, for the shells measure from seven to eight inches long and from five to six inches in width. The ordinary beach clam of the present is from two to three inches wide and from three to four inches long.—New York Herald.

A Zoo For Insects.

An insect zoo is the latest innovation at the Jardin des Plantes and is due to the initiative of M. Bouvier, the noted entomologist connected with the Museum of Natural History. A sort of hothouse is being constructed, in which M. Bouvier proposes to group living specimens of the insects of all countries. The cages, which are to be of glass, will be divided into dwellings and parks for the convenience of the inmates. A diminutive stretch of lawn will permit of their exercising at their ease, and little mounds of straw will serve for shelter in their hours of repose.

The Health Giving Apple.

The most recent claim made for apples is that they improve the disposition and make you good tempered. Further advantages claimed for them are that they not only drive away all disagreeable feelings, but they cure the drink and tobacco habits.

Corrigan-Sloane.

"Master of Hawthorne" Will Put Tod In Saddle to Spite Turf Opponents.

Edward Corrigan has decided not only to fly in the face of the western turf congress, but he will ignore the Eastern Jockey club and the governing bodies of all the foreign tracks.

The 'master of Hawthorne" has signed Tod Sloane to ride for him this coming season, and the little jockey who is under the ban of all the race tracks in the world of any standing will once more be seen in the saddle.

Sloane no doubt feels confident that Corrigan will win out in the fight he will make on the Western Jockey club. Tod has had many offers to ride on

JOCKEY TOD SLOANE.

outlaw tracks, but has steadily refused to do so, hoping that by being good he would stand a better chance of reinstatement.

Some months ago he declared that Harry Payne Whitney would work for his reinstatement, but nothing ever came of that.

This is the first open act of warfare that Corrigan has made Sloane has been refused a license by the Western Jockey club, and in signing him Corrigan declared that the boy would ride this summer.

Just what terms have entered into the contract have not been revealed. It is safe to say, however, that the amount is something less than Sloane was earning when he met with difficulties in Europe.

"The understanding with Sloane was entered into several weeks ago, before he went to California," says Mr. Corrigan "He is to ride for me during the 1905 season, and I understand that he can do 103 or 105 pounds I haven't talked to him myself, and what I know has been told me by Tommy McGee, who has been acting for me in the matter."

Sloane is unwilling to discuss the deal and returns only evasive answers to questions concerning it. "If Mr. Corrigan said that I am to ride for him, I suppose he is right," he said. "I will be in Chicago for awhile and may have something to give out regarding my plans meanwhile I may buy some horses too In fact, I am not at all sure that I know what I am going to do"

Sloane is undoubtedly the greatest jockey of recent years When ruled off by the English Jockey club he was earning $75 000 a year Not a bad income for a lad weighing ninety pounds' He revolutionized the methods of American and English horse pilots. The "Sloane seat" will always be famous.

As Sloane is out of favor with both the English and American Jockey clubs

SLOANE IN THE SADDLE.

Corrigan will but add new fuel to the flames of opposition that have been burning for years by putting Tod back in the saddle But Corrigan is a vigorous fighter, as his opponents well know, and he may follow even more sensational methods before the winter passes.

Westerners In Eastern Games.

The first of the announcements regarding the annual relay meet of the University of Pennsylvania on April 22 is to the effect that the west will again be represented in the contests. Word has been received that the University of Wisconsin will be on hand with a relay team for the two mile championship. The universities of Chicago and Michigan are likely to follow suit.

PRECIOUS JADE.

To the Chinaman It Is the Embodiment of Beauty

To the European jade is chiefly a curiosity To the Chinaman it is the most precious of stones The western man, in his dull prosaic scientific way, will say that the term jade as popularly employed includes two minerals, jadeite and nephrite The specific gravity of the jadeite is higher, but its fusing point lower than that of the other By the mere process of handling and inspection it is impossible to tell them apart and both are very similar to another stone called prehnite.

Here, on the other hand, is a Chinese definition. "Jade is the quintessence of heaven and earth It is marked with the dark hues of the hills, with the blue tints of streams. It is white as sliced lard, red as a cock's comb and yellow as a cooked chestnut."

One of the chief characteristics of jade is its extreme hardness A special sand, as fine as flour and found only in certain springs, is used in cutting it. In spite of its beauty when cut and polished, jade in its rough state cannot be distinguished by the casual eye from the rubble of the road. —London Telegraph

REITERATION.

The Power of Asserting a Thing Over and Over Again.

There is nothing more extraordinary than the effect produced by reiteration upon the public mind. Almost any nonsense makes an impression if only it is repeated often enough in print. The fortunes made by soaps, hair washes, patent medicines, patent aids to cookery, etc., are witnesses to this curious fact.

There is a form of self advertisement which proves even more pointedly than commercial advertisement the wonderful potency of assertion It is something far subtler than what we have been discussing, and appeals to a smaller and more select public. In this case the deception goes further, but it is necessary to obtain the full effect that a person who makes the assertion should himself believe in its truth. The power to deceive with which the self deceived are often endowed is remarkable.

By countless assertions a stupid man can convince himself That is why unreceptive people become so pigheaded and prejudiced as they get older —London Spectator.

THE DEATH OF BACON.

It Was Brought About Through Stuffing a Fowl With Snow.

It was after stuffing a fowl with snow that Francis Bacon died in the house of the Earl of Arundel at Highgate on April 9, 1626. It was given out that he was suddenly taken ill while prosecuting some discoveries in experimental philosophy in the neighborhood, but Aubrey in his "Lives" tells the exact truth with more of quaint realism than of regard for a great man gone.

"The cause of his lordship's death," says Aubrey, "was trying an experiment as he was taking aire in the coach of Dr. Whitherborne Toward Highgate snow lay, and it came into my lord's thoughts why flesh might not be preserved in snow as in salt

"Presently they alighted and went into a poore woman's house and bought a hen and made her exenterate it and stuffed the bodie with snow and my lord did doe it himself The snow so chilled him that he immediately fell so ill he could not return, but went to the Earl of Arundel's house, which gave him such a cooling that in two or three days he died of suffocation"—Pepys's.

Soot as a Disinfectant.

Of the many cheap and simple disinfectants proposed for the use of the people one of the most effective is common soot Soot is composed of pure carbon and is formed by the hot vapor of the hydrocarbon coming from burning fuel striking the cold walls of the chimney or stovepipe and condensing thereon. It is a very light porous and impalpable powder and like charcoal, which is the same element in a different form, possesses the property of absorbing and retaining a wonderful amount of gas. The great danger of disease about sewers drains and other places is almost entirely due to gas given off by decomposing matter If soot be sprinkled about these places it will absorb the foul gas.—London Mail.

Too Much Imagination.

Pity the man or woman devoid of imagination, but he or she who allows the imagination too great liberty becomes its subject rather than its master The man who wears a rubber on the pedal attachment to his cork leg because the cork foot aches without the rubber is as unfortunate a victim as the Scotchman who fainted on account of the heat in church the first Sunday after stoves were set up although a fire had not been lighted in any of them

Untiring.

"When I took you into partnership," said the indignant father, "I expected you to be untiring in your devotion to the interests of the business."

The son took one foot down from the desk long enough to strike a match to light his cigarette

"I think I have been," said he "You never have noticed me tire myself yet have you, pa?"

The New York Dental Parlors.

Have Your Teeth Placed in Good Condition.

If you require the use of a set of teeth, we make perfect fits at reasonable prices If your teeth need crowning or filling or if you require lost teeth replaced by bridgework we can do all of this work in a careful and scientific manner at reasonable prices

Call on us for examination or consultation All work guaranteed

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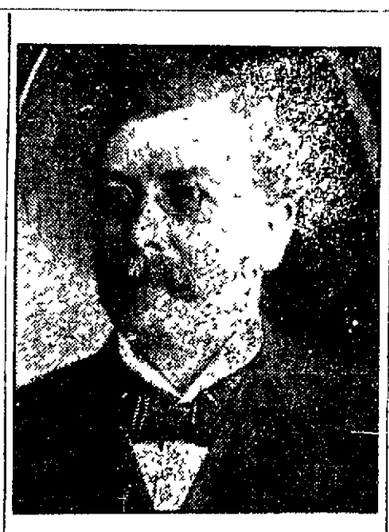
DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.



Dr Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Ingrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable he most desires to see **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings of every Kind, Fits, Paralysis Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country

He adopted the following plan which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant, agree perfectly, with the most delicate Ladies or Child, do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure without regard to where they may be and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions speedily and permanently cured **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cure guaranteed in cases curable No risk incurred

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies **Dr Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors Fibroid and Polybroid Growths cured without the use of the knife No cutting, no pain, no danger

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few After attending his Full Course in the Medical College and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other colleges and several times reviewed the work in his profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement having visited the Best Medical Colleges, Hospitals Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung, and other Medical and Surgical Institutions treating thousands of patients, and has **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has recently added the most approved instruments in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not understand, and have therefore seldom prepared with necessary knowledge to examine and treat with success, such cases therefore would do well to call at once and learn their true condition and whether the doors of Hope are not open, or forever closed against them

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indirect practices produce These vices when persisted in sensually undermine the constitution, producing nervousness, debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years engaged the attention of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these all to common Young men may consult him with implicit confidence Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them and must, sooner or later certainly destroy them unless rescued by a skillful hand **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps the most skillful physician can render you no assistance The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method **Free Examination of the Urine.** Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds should call and see the Doctor

Cases and correspondence confidential Treatment sent C O D to any part of the United States Correspondence with invalids solicited All letters with stamps enclosed answered free Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Feb 9, 1905

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, FEB 14.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.
Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

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BRICK - - BRICK.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Tablets

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature on every box. 25c.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905

The czar's greatest mistake was his failure to receive the petition of the workingmen. It would have saved his honor and the massacre would have been averted.

Walter Wellman writes from Washington to the Chicago Record Herald: According to a Russian official whose position is almost as high as that of Count Cassini himself, the present trouble was not fomented by the revolutionists. It was purely a labor trouble at the outset. Had it been handled with tact by anyone except the palace party—which believes in the old rule of blood and iron, and that everything in this world may be done with the mailed hand, that the common people have no rights, and that the only way to deal with a mob asking the right to present a petition is to shoot the members down like dogs—had any men of modern ideas and sympathies had to deal with the emergency they could have passed it over without serious outbreak. Now they have destroyed the faith of all Russia in the czar. They have raised a blood feud between the governing class and the masses. Even if the military succeeded in overawing the people, he said, this would not be the end. The revolutionists, the anarchists, the nihilists, will now come to the front. They will take advantage of the situation. They will throw bombs, they will assassinate, they will use the torch. They will burn cities. With tears in his eyes this Russian declared that the knell of the house of Romanoff had been sounded and that the days of the master, the czar, were numbered. "If he is not overthrown he will be assassinated," was the final remark.

THE BATTLESHIP OHIO.

The battleship Ohio has been assigned to duty with the Asiatic squadron and will soon start out on her maiden cruise. She is bound for the one spot on the earth's surface where, at this time, her officers and men have an opportunity to see something of real war. Hers is an important and an honorable assignment.

The people of Ohio take natural pride in this great ship, on whose broad decks a revered Ohio president and a beloved Ohio governor stood side by side for the last time on earth. She bears a proud name to the uttermost parts of the world. May that name stand ever, on sea and on land, at home and abroad, for justice and honor, for the truest and best Americanism!—Ohio State Journal.

RULERS OF RUSSIA.

Beginning with Ruric in 862 the rulers of Russia, until 1149, were styled Dukes of Keif. Juric, the last duke, built Moscow for his capital.

From 1157 to 1327 the sovereigns were known as Grand Dukes of Vladimar. For the next two hundred years they called themselves Grand Dukes of Moscow.

In 1462 the first of the Czars of Muscovy ascended the throne, Ivan or John III, surnamed the Great, being the first to assume the title. Vasali or Basil, his successor, obtained the title of Emperor from Maximilian I. Ivan the Terrible reigned next, but his successor, Feodor, was the last of the house of Ruric, Boris Godonof usurping the throne in 1598.

The house of Romanoff regained possession in 1613, when Michael, who was descended from Ivan the Great, the first czar, assumed sway.

Peter the Great, who had reigned with his brother, Ivan V, on becoming sole ruler in 1689, assumed the title of emperor. Catherine, his widow, the wife of a Swedish dragoon, said to have been killed on the day of marriage, succeeded Peter. Peter II, his grandson, was deposed. Anne, daughter of Ivan V, reigned for ten years and was followed by Ivan VI, who had spent his youth immured and was murdered in 1764. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity. Peter III, son of Anne, was murdered. Catherine II, the Great, his consort, extended the Russian territories on all sides. She died in 1796. Paul, her son, was murdered in 1801. Alexander I, his son, reigned until 1825 and was succeeded by his brother, the first Nicholas. In 1855 Alexander II, son of Nicholas, succeeded, being assassinated in 1881.

Alexander III ruled from 1881 to 1894 and was followed by his son, the present czar, Nicholas II.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

One of the chief causes of the present revolution in St. Petersburg which, it is predicted, will spread to all parts of the empire, has been the war with Japan. The Russian people saw their country go to war with Japan with sorrow. Their burdens were already heavy and they realized that the war would cause fresh burdens of taxation.

Until but a few months ago the Russian people submitted. The Socialists and revolutionaries had been at work all the while, spreading their propaganda and agitating the people. The first mutterings of a revolt came soon afterward, when the sending of reservists to the front in Manchuria from all parts of the empire was attended by numerous riots, the reservists in many cases being driven aboard their trains at the points of the regulars' bayonets.

Following is a brief story of the Russian aggression in the far East and the events leading up to the war with Japan:

On November 1, 1894, Alexander II died and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas II, as emperor of Russia. Though resembling his father in the main points of his character, the young czar was more humane and much less of a doctrinaire. Nicholas showed, however, that his father's policy of Russification was neither to be reversed nor abandoned. In foreign affairs he likewise continued his predecessor's policy. He strengthened the cordial understanding with France and maintained friendly relations with Germany.

Russian advances in the far East had been going on so steadily that few realized to what extent Northeastern Asia was becoming Russianized, the movement being especially active in Manchuria. Although on the map Manchuria does not look very large, it covers as much territory as France and Germany together.

Russian designs on Manchuria first became prominent after the Chino-Japanese war in 1894, when Russia objected to Japan's acquiring any territory in that quarter. During the Boxer uprising in 1900 Russian troops overran Manchuria, and in a convention concluded between China and Russia at its end the civil and military administration of Manchuria passed into the control of Russia.

Owing to objection of the other powers Russia withdrew this convention and signed another, which provided that Manchuria remain an integral part of the Chinese empire, China pledging herself to protect the railway and all Russian subjects in Manchuria, while Russia agreed to withdraw her troops gradually. This agreement on the part of Russia remained a promise only.

In August, 1903, Russia established a special viceroyalty in the Amur provinces, which had been leased to her in the Liaotung peninsula. Vice Admiral Alexieff was made the first viceroy.

In September, 1903, the Russian ambassador at Pekin announced that Russia would evacuate Newchwang and Mukden October 8, but on that date Russia made no move to do so and her troops remained, while Russia continued to strengthen her army and navy in the far East.

Japan demanded that Russia evacuate Manchuria in accordance with her agreement, and that she discontinue her aggressive attitude in Korea. Russia's answer to Japan's repeated demands were evasive, and on January 8, 1904, Japan sent a final note to Russia. Receiving no reply, she withdrew her minister and legation from St. Petersburg on February 6. On February 7 both governments issued statements announcing the severance of diplomatic relations, and the following night Vice Admiral Togo, with the main Japanese fleet, opened war with his sudden and surprising attack on Port Arthur.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

MINERS MAKING PLANS.

Preparing for Fight in the Anthracite Fields.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers following the convention's adjournment began its session Tuesday to lay plans for the coming year. These plans will deal with the preparations to meet the anthracite and bituminous operators a year from this time.

There is considerable doubt as to whether or not the convention provided for sufficient funds to strengthen the treasury for that crisis. The ten per cent assessment is to be withdrawn April 1 and the monthly tax increased from ten to twenty-five cents at that time, netting five cents increase or sixty cents a year on a paid up membership of 260,000 for the year, which will amount to only $156,000.

The work of organization will have to be pushed as never before during the coming year. Unless the executive board exercises its right to levy an additional assessment for defense the miners will meet the operators a year hence with but little over half a million dollars in their treasury.

Want column ads. pay. Try it

PLANS FOR NEW B. & O. STATION

A New Station is Among the Possibilities.

FREIGHT HOUSE TO BE BUILT.

The Sites Have Been Inspected by Officials—Freight House is to be Located South of West Main Street and the Passenger Station Near Site of Present Station.

O. A. Constance, of Cleveland, division freight agent, and R. F. Reifsnyder, of Akron, traveling freight agent for the C., L. & W. division of the B. & O., have just completed a trip of inspection to Massillon with plans for a new freight house and a new passenger station.

It is stated that there is no doubt but that the company will favor Massillon with decided improvements next summer and that the freight house, which will be constructed first, will be ready for use by July 1. The passenger station will be built after that time.

The plans as shown on a blue print contemplate the erection of a new freight house on the west side of the tracks between West Main and West Tremont streets. A bank of twenty feet will be cut down to make room for the building. A platform three hundred feet in length will run along the west side of the building and paved driveways will lead to both Main and Tremont streets. The present station, if it can be moved, will be used as a storehouse and will be placed near the new freight house. The present freight house will be torn down.

According to the plans, the passenger station will be built on the site of the north part of the present station, extending north on land now occupied by the freight house. It was stated that the passenger station would not be a frame building, but whether or not brick or stone would be used was not known.

The drawing of plans and a visit by officials to the site of the new buildings is the farthest along the company has ever gone in the matter of giving needed improvements to Massillon.

WHEELING WILL WITHDRAW.

Iron Workers Blame Shaffer for Their Troubles.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 25. The crisis in the affairs of Crescent lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was reached at a meeting last night. It is understood that the lodge voted by a majority of twenty votes to remove the limit of production in the Whitaker tin mill. The men were nominally locked out last Saturday in order to force a decision in the matter, after President Theodore J. Shaffer had failed to attend a conference of district officers called for this city one day last week.

Shaffer is charged by the men with the responsibility for the situation through his alleged sanction of violations of the limit of production rule in a number of trust mills. At a meeting of Crescent lodge next Saturday one of the leading members will offer a resolution providing for withdrawal of the lodge from the Amalgamated Association and the formation of a new organization.

Puts light in the eye, tints the cheek with Nature's bloom, loosens the tension of life, brushes the cobwebs from the brain, that's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

Card of Thanks.

We desire thus to sincerely thank our friends and neighbors for their kindnesses and assistance given during the illness and death of our husband and father, the late Peter Studer, and also the Daughters of Veterans for floral tributes. Mrs. Peter Studer and Children.

Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. See it exterminate the poison, feel it revitalize the blood and bring back that happy, joyous feeling of bygone days. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

STRIKE IS SPREADING.

All Printing Offices in Moscow are Closed.

Moscow, Jan. 25.—All the printing works are now closed and the strike is spreading.

Perfect womanhood depends on perfect health. Nature's rarest gift of physical beauty comes to all who use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Bright eyes and red cheeks follow its use. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 25.—August Peters spent part of last week at Wooster, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Anton Russ.

David C. Weidner and family, of near Crystal Spring, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Mary C. Weidner.

The Newman Creek Coal Company, operating the old Furnace coal mine, began shipping coal on the Ft. Wayne railroad last week. This mine has been equipped at a considerable cost and gives evidence of a large block of coal in this territory. They are prepared to handle three hundred tons of coal daily. L. P. Schimke is general manager and Fred J. Keller mine superintendent.

The young people of our village met last Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Eva Dehoff and formed an organization known as the Society for Mutual Improvement, with Miss Anna Griffith as president. The writer is again in hard luck, too old for this society and too young for several other societies. The first meeting was held Monday evening at the home of Miss Jennie Davis and proved a decided success.

The Women's sewing circle met at the home of Mrs. Mary C. Weidner Tuesday and assisted in celebrating her birthday anniversary. An excellent dinner was served, covers being laid for eighteen, to which all did ample justice.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ramsey, of Sippo, spent Sunday with Timothy Ramsey and family.

Work at our coal mines is extremely dull for this time of the year.

ORRVILLE.

Orrville, Jan. 25.—A. H. Etling, principal of the Orrville schools, was at Wooster Saturday attending a meeting of the county examiners, of which he is a member.

The Cottage Creamery Company, of Cleveland, is going to install one of its plants here in the near future.

H. M. Bechtel and Howard Mowrer went to New York last week to attend the automobile show.

The contract for the paving of West Market street was let to H. D. Shannon, of this city, for the sum of $22,373.45. The improvement is 3,441 feet long and 36 feet wide. The average per running foot is $3.25. The selling of $22,500 worth of bonds brought quite a number of bidders for same, and Denison, Prior & Company, of Cleveland, bought them, paying a premium of $1,311.75. There were fourteen other bidders.

The Board of Industry has secured the handle factory which will locate here. The company has bought a piece of land near the Wabash station. They agree to employ ten men for ten months in the year.

D. F. Griffith, who has been at West Baden Springs, Ind., is improving greatly by the treatment there.

Eleven new members were taken into the Presbyterian church last Sunday by the Rev. L. Twienem, pastor.

B. F. Harbaugh and family were here last Thursday attending the funeral of Mr. Harbaugh's aged mother, who died last week.

J. M. Fiscus was a business visitor at Akron last Thursday.

Harry Strauss left for Chicago Monday to take a course in chemistry. He will be gone several months.

What has become of our old pard, Tilden Welty, of near Dalton? We have not seen anything of him since we were at the world's fair at St. Louis together. Just ask him about the Pike, riding in street cars and Judge Parker. He can tell you all about it and how it all came about.

H. D. Shannon and A. N. Brenneman left last week for New Orleans and from there they are going to Cuba and will be away for a couple of months. Ed Seas was also a member of the party from here. They all have orange groves there and are going to look after their interests.

On Wednesday evening of this week Glen Smith, of this place, and Zaida Arnold, of near Dalton, will be united in marriage at the home of the bride's father, Albert Arnold. They will leave at once for Van Wert for their honeymoon. They will live in Orrville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blackwood have purchased the Cyrus Smith property, located in South Walnut street, for the sum of $1,700.

Earl Ammann spent several days at Akron last week with his friend, Albert Cox, of Barberton.

Riley Howey, of Wooster, will move to this place about April 1 and occupy his building in West Market street.

George Gerstenslager, of Marshallville, was a business visitor in town Saturday.

GENOA.

Genoa, Jan. 25.—Mrs. William Baker, who has been visiting her daughter at Canton, returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. Mellie Carr and Mrs. Grant Brothers and daughter Ethel, visited Mrs. Fred Marchand Sunday afternoon.

Miss Kittie Muskoff was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Strobel, Tuesday.

Mr. Deckard, who has been ill, is improving at this writing.

Mr. Koontz expects to have a sale in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hartzell are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Roush this week.

Literary, held at Genoa Thursday night, was largely attended.

William Galliaton has set up a shoemaker's shop at Massillon.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, Jan. 25.—Ralph Persky, of Russia, arrived at this place Saturday via Wheeling, having been over six weeks on the way. He made his escape from the Russian army with seventy-six others the latter part of October. His term of enlistment, five years, expired, but he was forced to remain in the army and while on his way to Manchuria made his escape. He traveled about three hundred and fifty miles in Russia before reaching the German line. After getting into Germany he was very much frightened by meeting two officers of his regiment, but his fears were soon allayed by the assurance from them that they were also tired of fighting for the czar. He says the Russian army is poorly paid and poorly fed and desertions are an almost daily occurrence.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Jan. 25.—The Navarre band is arranging for a dance to be given Saturday evening.

Miss Olivia Simetz visited friends in Alliance over Saturday and Sunday.

Henry Bocle and family spent last week with friends at East Greenville.

Miss Myrtle McCormick, of Canal Fulton, is the guest of Miss Lola Warwick in the village.

Berlin Weik, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with friends here.

SWALLOWED DOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Frank Swarms Attempted Suicide.

PHYSICIANS SAVED HIS LIFE.

Did Not Care if He Ever Waked Up, He Said, Wednesday—Swarms is Young and is Employed as Porter at an East Main Street Saloon and Restaurant.

Frank Swarms, a young man living with his wife at the Hotel Puritan and employed in a local saloon and restaurant as janitor, attempted suicide Tuesday evening at about 6:30 o'clock by swallowing a dose of laudanum and morphine at his room at the hotel. The prompt work of a physician saved his life. Wednesday he returned to work not much the worse for his experience.

Jealousy of his wife, who is a pretty young woman employed at the hotel as a waitress, is said to have caused Swarms to determine to kill himself. Wednesday morning when seen at his work and questioned he said: "Oh, I had the blues and I guess I can't endure as much as some others."

"Well, what did you want to do, put yourself to sleep permanently?"

"Yes, I did. I didn't ever want to wake up," he replied.

Swarms went to a local druggist and asked for a bottle of laudanum and morphine. This was refused, as his actions at that time aroused some suspicion. He then went to a West Main street physician and secured the poison, taking it to his room at the Puritan hotel in a bottle. He then called his mother, who lives on the east side of the city, telling her to come at once to his room if she expected to see him alive. Next he telephoned to the place where he was employed and said that he would not be up for supper, as was his custom. He then went to his room and swallowed the contents of the bottle.

When his mother arrived some fifteen minutes later Swarms was almost too far gone to recognize her, and it was only by the most diligent work on the part of the physician and relatives that his life was saved.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	30
Creamery butter	34
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens spring, lb	15
Cabbage, per pound	2½
Lettuce, per lb	16
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	60

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	24 26
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, live per lb	8 10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	12½
Chickens, dressed	10
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	$1.12
Oats	32-33

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10 $11

LOCAL OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.

Major Hunter, of Salvation Army, Makes Inspection.

EVERYTHING IN GOOD SHAPE.

The Introduction of Up-to-Date Methods of Carrying on the Work Aroused Some Little Dissension Among Old Members, But Now All are Working in Harmony.

Major Hunter, a member of the Cleveland headquarters' staff of the Salvation Army, returned to Cleveland Tuesday after having spent several days inspecting the work done by Ensign and Mrs. Butler, now in charge of te Massillon branch of the Army. Major Hunter's letter to Major Holz, the commanding officer of Cleveland, contained a complete report of the work done here and was highly complimentary to Ensign and Mrs. Butler.

The work of remodeling the barracks at the corner of South Mill and Tremont streets is completed and a visit to the building today shows the accomplishment of a most radical improvement. The living apartments of Ensign and Mrs. Butler are tastefully arranged. The room in the lower floor formerly occupied by a grocery store, has been painted, cleaned and a platform with pulpit and chairs for a choir has been constructed in the northwest corner. New chairs have been purchased and by the nature of their arrangement nearly two hundred people can be seated at the services now being held.

On the second floor, in the room formerly occupied as the auditorium, public bath rooms have been constructed and counters arranged for the accommodation of clothing and other necessities to be given out in the relief work which will be made one of the principal features of the new officers in Massillon.

A careful account of all subscriptions has been preserved and an examination by Postmaster L. A. Koons, several days ago, found these funds properly accounted for. Business men have taken a new interest in the work since the improvements have been made, and evidence of good business ability of Ensign and Mrs. Butler has been shown. Some dissension among the old members of the local Army, accustomed to the old methods of carrying on the work, at first arose when the introduction of the new and up-to-date methods were proposed, but the officers and members are now working in harmony for the good of the cause and expect to make their work felt.

BAR LIQUOR DEALERS.

Action Taken by United Mine Workers' Convention.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America on Saturday adopted a resolution denying membership to all saloonkeepers, owners of saloons or barkeepers. Secretary Wilson was asked by a delegate:

"Will that resolution prevent miners from selling beer at their picnics?"

"It does not, but it should," replied the secretary.

WAGAR SURRENDERS.

Killed His Brother and Fatally Wounded Policeman.

Cleveland, Jan. 25.—George Wagar surrendered to the police this morning, after defying arrest all night. He was barricaded in the house where he had killed his brother John and from which he shot Policeman Klameyer through the abdomen

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

C. J. Duncan is confined to his home with a slight attack of grip.

George Kruntz left Wednesday for Flushing, where he will work in a coal mine.

A marriage license has been granted to James Miller and Catherine Weber, of East Greenville.

James Penman, employed in the Klondike mine near New Philadelphia is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Amelia Ricker has returned home after spending the past two months with Cleveland friends and relatives.

Mrs. C. J. Brown, of this city, who sailed from New York, January 14, on the White Star liner Republic, arrived at Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Andrew Carnegie has promised Oberlin a gift of $125,000 for the erection of a library building. The gift is conditional on the raising of $100,000 for endowment purposes by the citizens of the little town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shanafelt, who have been making their home with Mrs. Shanafelt's mother, Mrs. Emma L. Troth, in East Charles street, moved today to Canton. Mrs. Troth will live with them.

Mrs. Cunningham, the wife of S. A. Cunningham, agent for the W & L E., has joined her husband here, coming from Norwalk, their former home. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham will live temporarily at the Milleronian.

The Isabella club gave a card party Tuesday afternoon in the K. of C. hall. Seven tables were occupied. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Fred Feller and Mrs. Gust Gill. They received pretty hemstitched towels. The hostesses were Mrs. Charles Warth and Miss Edith Pille.

The funeral of the late Miss Amelia Royer will take place from St. Joseph's church, Canton, on Friday morning at 8:30. The body will then be brought to Massillon and placed in Joseph Reed's vault at the Massillon cemetery. Massillon friends will be given an opportunity to view the body at the cemetery. Services there will be held at about 11 o'clock.

John Clark, aged 84 years, who lived alone near Mechanicstown, in Columbiana county, was found dead at his home on Sunday. Evidently he had been dead a week or more. Some young men who were passing were attracted by the barking of a dog and found his lifeless body. The chickens in the barn and the dog in the house were nearly starved.

Mr. and Mrs Nathan Lee entertained the Starlight euchre club at their home in Akron street, Tuesday evening. Twenty games were played after which refreshments were served. The prizes were won by Mrs Charles Lings and F. C. Kracker. The consolation prize went to Albert Snyder and Mrs. F. C Kracker. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr and Mrs. Ling, on February 7.

Miss Amelia Royer, aged about 34 years, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry Heinzen, 301 Hazlett avenue, Canton, at 12:40 Tuesday morning. Chronic heart trouble was the cause of death. Miss Royer was the daughter of Joseph Royer, formerly of Massillon, now living in Columbus. She was a graduate of the Aultman hospital training school for nurses and had won much distinction in her profession. The funeral will take place at 8:30 Friday morning from St. Joseph's church, Canton.

A delightful musical programme was carried out at a social given in St. Timothy's parish house Tuesday evening. W. H. Talmadge, of Chicago, a guest of the Rev. E. J. Craft, sang several solos, and Miss Marjory Gates, Miss Bessie Reay and W. H. Croxton contributed selections. The refreshments included hot baked beans, brown and white bread, sandwiches, pickles and coffee. The hostesses were Mrs. E. C. Merwin, Mrs. C. F. Porter, Mrs. Edith Gates, Mrs. E. B. Upham, Mrs. F. W. Arnold and Mrs. W. K. Atwater.

The union revival meetings, which have been carried on in West Brookfield since New Year's night, are bearing much fruit. There were eleven persons at the altar Monday evening. This was in addition to seventy-two who have come forward previous to the Monday evening's meeting. The services were held in the Methodist church for the first two weeks and in the Lutheran church for the remainder of the time. The Rev. O. E. Young, an evangelist of Los Angeles, and the Rev. Nathan Moffit are conducting the services. The meetings will be continued as long as interest is manifested.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hemperly will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary with a family dinner at their residence in South East street, this evening. The only guests to be present beside members of the family will be Mr. and Mrs Joseph Kaley, of this city, Mrs. Kaley having been Mrs. Hemperly's bridesmaid at the wedding which took place fifty years ago today. The table will have a centerpiece of jonquils and maiden hair fern, and about the rooms will be scattered the many beautiful flowers which have been sent in by friends. Mrs. Hemperly was before her marriage Miss Louisa Hamilton. The surviving children are Mrs. Lillian Hierman and Mrs. Alice Jones, of Austin, Tex., Mrs. Jennie McRoberts, of Allegheny, Pa., Miss Emma Hemperly Miss Helen Hemperly, F. L. Hemperly and W. E. N. Hemperly, of Massillon.

RHINE-RIEKER MARRIAGE.

Service at St. Mary's Church Wednesday Morning.

Miss Anna C. Rhine, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Rhine, of Wooster street, and Philip A. Rieker were married at St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock Wednesday by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker. Nuptial mass was celebrated. Miss Clara Youngblood was maid of honor and George Wallenhorst was best man.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Rieker has built a residence in Short East street and Mr. and Mrs. Rieker will be at home to their friends in a short time. The home was furnished for the bride's reception.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Canton Council and the C.-A. Railway Company.

TWELVE MINUTE SCHEDULE.

Council is Determined to Enforce Its Demands and Will Permit Higher Rate of Speed —Mrs. Nellie Maxheimer is Granted a Divorce from Frank F. Maxheimer.

Canton, Jan. 24.—The city council Monday evening reconsidered its action in passing an ordinance requiring the Canton-Akron Railway Company to run cars on the city lines on a twelve minute schedule. The ordinance was laid on the table. The council, however, instructed the city solicitor to prepare another ordinance for a twelve minute schedule and to provide a penalty for violations of its provisions. In the meantime an engineer will be employed by the council to examine the tracks and the switches and see whether a twelve minute schedule can be established at the present eight mile an hour speed regulations. If this cannot be done then it is proposed to increase the speed limit to ten miles an hour, if necessary. The council took a recess until Wednesday evening when the situation will be considered further. The members of the council say that they are determined to compel the company to operate on a twelve minute schedule in this city.

Nellie Maxheimer was granted a divorce from F. F. Maxheimer by Judge Ambler, in common pleas court, Tuesday morning. The plaintiff charged extreme cruelty. There was no contest. The case comes from Massillon and Willison & Day represented the plaintiff.

The divorce action of Mary Haybarker against Solomon Haybarker was partally heard by Judge Ambler Tuesday morning and continued for more evidence. Mrs. Haybarker lives in Alliance and claims a prior marriage as grounds for a decree. Haybarker, it is claimed, supposing himself to be a divorced man, married the plaintiff. Attorney Robert H. Day represents Mrs. Haybarker.

George M. Steigerwald died at 3 o'clock this morning at his home at 1412 South Market street. Death was due to complications, after an illness of two weeks' duration. Mr. Steigerwald was janitor of St. Mary's Catholic church and a man highly respected by all who knew him. He was born June 20, 1837, in Bavaria, Germany.

Canton, Jan. 25.—"Dr." Louis F. Schmidt, who gains a livelihood by selling patent medicines from door to door, hobbled into the police station Wednesday morning and reported that he had been held up on the highway at a late hour Tuesday night and that he had been robbed of everything that he possessed. He accused two of the soldiers doing duty at the Westlawn barracks of the crime. Schmidt says that he was in John Weiss' saloon, corner of Tuscarawas street and Hazlett avenue, Tuesday night, being perfectly sober at the time. When he left the place the two soldiers who he accuses of robbing him were in the same place, and he says that they followed close behind him until he reached a point in North Harrison avenue near his boarding place when they attacked him from behind. He claims that he was struck by them and as he fell forward to his knees they threw something over his head and then went through his pockets, taking about $6.25 in cash and everything that he possessed, not forgetting some valuable papers, his snuff box, handkerchiefs, etc. He declares that the men after robbing him took to their heels and made their escape. While telling his story he said that he would have no trouble in identifying the men who made the attack upon him. Captain Patterson detailed Patrolman Riffle on the case and in company with Schmidt he started to the barracks to pick out the two men if possible. When Riffle and Schimdt appeared at the barracks the latter had no trouble in picking out the two men who he claims robbed him. The men did not hesitate in accompanying the officer to headquarters where they gave their names as Alfred Upham and Willis Alexander. The latter is a corporal, while his associate is a private. Upham said after being locked up that both himself and Alexander were absent from the barracks Tuesday night, but he disclaims any knowledge of the robbery. When searched Alexander had $1.75 in cash, but none of the articles claimed to have been taken by the robbers were found among their effects. Schmidt is well known in Massillon and Navarre.

The cases on the assignment to be tried before Judge Ambler in common pleas court, room No. 2, Wednesday forenoon, were passed for one reason or another. The suit of Jarvis against Auditor M. W. Oberlin to restrain the collection of taxes on property in Massillon, which it is claimed was appraised excessively and illegally, was among those passed.

The petit jury for common pleas court will report next Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock in court room No. 3. Sheriff McKinney was instructed to notify the jurors to appear in court for duty at that time

RUNAWAY BOY HEARD FROM.

Thomas King Located at Kensington and Sent For.

LEFT HOME THREE WEEKS AGO.

Said His Parents Were Dead and that He Had Been Left to Shift for Himself--East Greenville Man Beaten—Travelling Man Gets Into Trouble.

Mayor Bell received a letter from Kensington Wednesday morning giving the first news which has been heard regarding the whereabouts of young Thomas King, the thirteen-year-old boy who ran away from his home in this city three weeks ago. The writer, H. W. Merrick, gives a description of the youth who sought shelter at the home of a neighbor and the description tallies in every respect with that furnished to the Massillon police department. Young King applied at the Kensington home for shelter, saying that he was on his way from Orrville to Connellsville, Pa., where he had relatives living, and put up the pitiful plea that his parents were both dead and that he had been left to shift for himself The boy's mother, Mrs. Charles Moran, living in East Tremont street, was informed of the receipt of the letter at once, and an older brother will be sent after the youngster.

George Ickes, of East Greenville, came to Massillon Tuesday and before leaving became involved in two quarrels, the last of which resulted seriously to his physiognomy. He met a well known attorney to whom he owed a bill of $2. He was requested to pay and upon refusing was told that he was dishonest and never paid his debts. Ickes protested and asked the attorney to go with him to the saloon of Dick Aston, in West Main street, where he could secure witnesses to prove that he was not dishonest. At the saloon he became involved in another quarrel, during which he was considerably bruised about the face. He appeared before Mayor Bell and filed affidavits and the matter will come to trial on charges of assault and battery.

A traveling man, registered at the Hotel Conrad, got drunk Tuesday evening and became so obnoxious that Officer Brownsberger was called and the man was arrested, spending the night in the city jail. Wednesday morning he paid a fine of $4.60. The man claims to have lost two mileage books, one of which had not been used.

The neighborly troubles between Mrs. Allman and Mrs. Yustak, residents of Patagonia, were settled in police court Tuesday. Mrs. Allman, charged with assault and battery by Mrs. Yustak, was fined $2 and costs, and Mrs. Yustak agreed to pay for repairs to the door of Mrs. Allman's house, which Mrs. Yustak damaged with a piece of slate. The trouble arose over an alleged boundary line between the properties of the two women. Mrs. Allman originally charged Mrs. Yustak with assault and battery but the case was dismissed and Mrs. Allman was arrested on the same charge.

Use the "want" columns' daily

THE NEWS BY WIRE

Large Accessions to Army of Russian Strikers.

MOSCOW FEARS A MASSACRE.

British Statesmen Believe the Affair at St. Petersburg on Sunday Will Cause a Change in Form of Government—Austria is Mobilizing an Army.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25—General Trepoff is in supreme command in the city today, and has absolute authority to preserve order. Hundreds of arrests were made during the night.

Maxim Gorky, author and reform party leader, has been arrested at Riga. Notices have been posted at all factories giving strikers twenty-four hours to return to work and intimating that those who do not comply will be deported to villages.

ANXIETY AT MOSCOW.

Repetition of St. Petersburg Massacre is Feared.

Moscow, Jan. 25.—The rumblings of revolt grow louder, and every sign indicates that the volcano of insurrection will burst here today. This will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Moscow. Professors and students have planned festivities on an unusually large scale.

The government officials have absolutely prohibited any celebration, and most particularly the street parade that was contemplated. Professors and students met and unanimously determined in spite of the prohibition, that they will demonstrate publicly today. Conflicts between the students and the troops which will fill the city almost certainly will result.

The situation confronting the military authorities here is much more serious than that in St. Petersburg. Out of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants more than two-thirds are workmen, including an exceedingly rough and turbulent element.

The troops are fewer, and the city does not lend itself, like St. Petersburg, to natural barriers to prevent the congregration of men. The center of the town has no bridges and no canals, and hills and narrow streets make it difficult for troops to act. Only the gates piercing the walls of the old Chinese town, which surrounds the Kremlin, would afford the military natural places to bar demonstrators.

Infantry and cavalry are patrolling the city. Several groups of drunken demonstrators have been forcibly dispersed.

The municipal council, by a vote of 113 to 10, re-elected Prince Galitzin mayor of Moscow. The prince is a prominent leader in the local reform movement, and resigned recently on the issuance of the government declaration condemning the reformers' propaganda.

The Liberal paper, Russky Viedomosti, has created a sensation owing to its comment on the official statement of the St. Petersburg shooting. The paper says:

"This official report does not come from the scene of war; the victims have not fallen on the battlefields of Manchuria nor in a fight with a foreign foe, but in a bloody conflict between troops and Russian burghers. Arms and slaughter may avail to put down a peaceful demonstration, but force is not powerful enough to quench the aspirations of the Russian heart, ward off the consequences of Sunday's volleys and prevent the movement for liberty and a justly organized government coming to a full fruition."

AUSTRIA IS INVOLVED.

Mobilizing an Army to Occupy Frontier Provinces.

Lemberg, Austrian Poland, Jan. 25.—The Russian Poland frontier on Austria already is in revolt and a momentous crisis, in which Austria apparently will have a part, is approaching. The Kurjer Lwowski, an influential newspaper of this city, publishes an article indicating the revolution in Russia will lead to Austrian occupation of the Russian frontier governments under pretext of pacification. Three Austrian army corps are being mobilized in Galicia (Austrian Poland), and $1,200,000 is ready for the necessary expenses of the campaign.

The center of the present uprising is in Radom, capital of the province or government of that name, and only one hundred and fifty miles northeast of Lemberg and one hundred miles from the Austrian frontier. The people are in open revolt, and a state of siege has been declared.

AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND.

St. Petersburg Massacre Will Change Form of Government.

London, Jan. 25.—The foreign office views the situation in Russia with alarm, and believes that though the present risings are suppressed the affair of Sunday at St. Petersburg is certain to cause a change in the form of government.

WOMEN BEG FOR WORK.

Proprietors are Afraid to Open Their Shops.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Women are begging for work in the cigarette factories, but the proprietors fear wrecking of their shops by strikers if they open.

ANOTHER SQUADRON.

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The navy department announces the formation of a special squadron. No details are given as to the destination of the fleet.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is no mixing with the hands, no sweat of the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

Full instructions in the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" book for making all kinds of bread, biscuit and cake with Royal Baking Powder. Gratis to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Sixty Per Cent.
of all
HEADACHES
Are caused through defective eyes. Little eye defects grow to big ones if not promptly and properly attended to.
Eyes Examined Free.
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Scientific Graduate Optician.
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SEE OUR WEST SHOW WINDOW
FOR
Fancy Imported Hand Painted China.
Our Prices Are Right.
Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS, No 12 E. Main St.

Men's Kid Gloves 50c.
Regular $1 00 lined Gloves, "S and B." make, pair 50c
The Bee Hive
Men's Work Gloves 39c.
One lot of Buckskin Gloves, $1.00 quality, pair 39c

Clearance of the Men's Goods.
Broken Assortments, Ends of Lines and Odd Lots Going at Very Little Prices.

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, regular 50c kind, in the clearance at.. 37 1/2c
Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Ribbed Underwear, pink, gray and cream, worth 69c; special price in the clearance, ... 49c
Men's All Wool Underwear, odds and ends of lines of goods worth $1.00 to $2.00 including some Union Suits. A chance for big savings in this lot, if we have your size 75c
Men's $1.75 Sweaters $1.00
Boys' $1.00 and $1.50 Sweaters 69c
Men's $1.00 Flannelette Night Robes. 50c
Men's Fast Black Cotton Hose, pair 10c
One lot of Men's $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Dress Shirts 25c

First Showing of New Wash Goods.
See the Display in East Window.
New Zephyr Ginghams in blue and pink checks for Children's Dresses, Waists and Shirt Waist Suits..... 25c
Swiss Embroideries to match Ginghams in colorings; also insertings to match, 15c to 25c yd.
A big line of Pretty Materials in the very newest designs just received. Suitable for Shirt Waists, Shirt Waist Suits and Children's Dresses—all the new spring colorings, at ..... 25c yd
Big Shipment of New Spring Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Wool Batistes and Crepe Cloth just opened, 50c to $1.00 yd.

Big Bargains All Through the Cloak Room.
In the Millinery Dep't Made-Up Goods Regardless of Cost. Plumes Half Price.

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The farmers of some sections of the south propose to set fire to a part of their cotton crop and burn it up to thus reduce the supply and keep up the price. Fools are these. The prospect is that the boll weevil inside of three years will make the crop short enough without burning it up.

If some man will discover a simple remedy for preventing the borer from destroying the black locust tree he will confer a wonderful blessing on the arboricultural interests of the country, for none of our forest trees possesses so great a value for post timber or is adapted to a wider range of soil, latitude and climatic conditions. As it is, it is simply useless to plant this tree.

We have a friend who lives in a small country town. He keeps two Jersey cows, and it is needless to say that he gives them the best of care. He told us recently that his cash returns from these two cows, aside from what butter and milk he and his wife used, was $150, mostly from the sale of the milk to town patrons. A man with cows of that sort, a good garden and a few hens could live pretty easy.

When a poor old horse has reached the limit of his useful life we think the law ought to step in and take such as are traded off to that class who by dint of whip and club will try to pound out a few more days' work before the patient and faithful animals drop dead on the street—take them and mercifully kill them. We favor the development of the plan of using horse meat as food for the sole reason that were such the practice it would secure for the old horse at least good food and care during his last days and a merciful death.

It is quite a common thing for horsemen to refer to the horse which does not keep his end of the whiffletree up as a lazy horse, one not doing his fair share of the work, when the truth is that whenever a horse thus hangs back and causes the doubletree to deflect from a right angle line of draft that horse is pulling more than his share of the load, as such a position shortens his end of the doubletree and lengthens that of the other horse correspondingly. The lagging horse should not be whipped up to make him pull more of the load, but rather that he may not have so much to do.

There should be a small orchard on every farm, enough trees to supply the family with an abundance of good fruit. The kind and variety of fruit which should be planted will vary greatly with latitude, altitude, soil and location. Some varieties of plums and apples will grow upon almost any farm in the United States, save possibly the semitropical sections. Peaches may be grown in thousands of places where none are now produced. Given a sunny hillside and intelligent care, the grape will load down the vines from Texas to Winnipeg. The strawberry is at home everywhere and is by all odds the most accommodating fruit of the whole list of horticultural luxuries. Fruit, especially that raised by the eater, is to living what art is to business—the refined essence of toil and effort. Boys who have to steal apples in order to get them sometimes grow up to be good men, but this temptation should be removed from them.

We passed a model farm home while riding on the train the other day. Here is what we saw: The farm contained, as we could judge, about eighty acres. It was well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. The homestead was the most attractive feature; the barn and other buildings were removed from the home lot by a lane bordered with trees, the buildings were neatly painted and the fences in good repair. The house was not large—perhaps contained six or seven rooms. It had a pretty porch, with vines trained over it with flower garden and lawn fenced in to keep out the pigs and chickens. There was a half acre devoted to small fruits and garden, an acre of orchard trees, and inclosing both home ground and farm buildings on the north and west was a fine evergreen grove. There was an air of neatness, care and taste about his whole establishment that could not fail to attract the attention and favorable comment of every passerby. It was almost impossible to believe that there was a mortgage on this farm or that any other than a happy family were sheltered within the walls of this pretty farm home. What this man and woman have done in beautifying their home at really a small outlay of money is what should be done to the thousands of farm homes where the chickens roost on the veranda, where the garden is a weed patch and the orchard dying from neglect. If men could learn how to make their farm homes beautiful and attractive, wives and mothers would naturally be more contented and the children would not want to leave the farm the first chance they get.

If a body of water can be possibly kept as a lake it should be, but if for much of the year it becomes an unsightly swamp the bulrush home of frogs and mosquitoes, it should by all means be drained and utilized as meadow or farm land.

Somebody has figured out that the crop of the United States this year will give every man, woman and child in the country 1 barrel of flour, 28 bushels of corn, 200 eggs, 140 quarts of milk, 70 pounds of cotton, 6 pounds of wool and leather enough for two pairs of shoes. No other country can show such a record.

There are three spreads which the beef producer must needs watch closely. There is the spread between the price of the corn which he feeds and the price he is likely to get for his finished cattle, there is the spread between the price which he pays for his feeders and what they will bring him when sold, and then there is the spread between what he can get for them and the top of the market.

A lot of scholars in a Michigan country school to whom the rat was one of the most familiar animals to be seen on the farms all had the notion that there were hairs on the rat's tail. At the request of their teacher they undertook to find out how this was by catching the rats and were greatly chagrined to find out that there were none. Children are being well educated when they are being taught the why and the wherefore of the things around them with which they are familiar, and the best of it is that they will always take a delighted interest in this sort of instruction.

If weeds are simply a useful plant out of place there is all too much misfit and disorder in the vegetable kingdom on most farms. Weeds rob the soil and lessen the crop; they intensify the effects of drought by absorbing moisture needed by the crop; they are always and ever interlopers, parasites, freebooters and pirates; that they grow rank and luxuriant may be evidence of the richness of the soil, but they are none the less to the farm what the woman of the street is to the municipality. It is a mighty good job for the winter evening on the farm, both for the young folks and the old man, to take up intelligently a study of the weeds which plague his life out all summer long. It is worth something to know each weed, its name, its habits, its longevity, its method of seed distribution and propagation, the best method of holding them in check, for on most farms weeds are the biggest tax imposed upon the farmer—a tax for which he receives absolutely nothing in return.

While we are all busy cussing the trusts and combines it is well enough to stop and think for a moment what this country would or could do without the organized markets of today. Old settlers tell us how they hauled loads of dressed hogs and grain forty or fifty miles to some river point and had to take just what the local storekeeper would pay in trade, which often compelled them to sleep out under the wagon going home if they would have anything to take back. The glutted market and the absolutely unsalable farm product were very common things those days. Kick and kick hard as we do over what we call the tyranny of the combines, there is this to be said—that no matter how great the volume of stuff offered it is all readily taken and absorbed by the finely organized markets of today, and a lowered price because of the plethora is the only cause of complaint. The organized market in the long run secures for the producer very much better prices than would be possible without such organization when competition got in all its merciless work. Organization equalizes prices and the distribution of commodities, and while the middleman who engineers this process sometimes levies too heavy a toll for his services it would be, after all, a return to the dark ages to substitute for the present organized market the happy go lucky and hit and go miss commercial methods of fifty years ago.

Animals in some ways are possessed of lots more sense than are men. For instance, neither birds nor animals ever fight with others of their kind for possession of a given territory or for a supply of food. On the contrary, let a buzzard, a crow, a sparrow, a blackbird or, for that matter, any sort of bird or wild animal find a supply of food, and by some mysterious system of telepathy others are quickly informed of the fact and always extended a cordial welcome to the feast. Men won't do this. Individually and collectively they will fight each other to a finish to retain a selfish possession of their discovery, and this with their own kind. Then, again, birds and animals will never get so starved that they will deliberately eat each other—they will die first—but men are cannibals in such a condition. If there were as much brutal and useless strife and warfare among birds and beasts as among the human race, there would be no birds or beasts. Again, the instinct of wild life is vastly superior in many ways to man's best intelligence. A pigeon will fly a thousand miles over an unknown country to reach its home; a tiny warbler will travel from Canada to Mexico safely and do it every year; a dog or a horse or a cat never becomes lost; the bird and the animal and even the bee and the ant will make a wise provision of stores for a long winter, while many a man lacking this sort of sense has to starve and freeze. Man, while lord and master of all, is still, when run down and analyzed, one of the poorest developed brutes of the entire animal creation.

MAN'S LOVE OF NATURE.

Most men have a latent love for nature, the soil and its products, no matter where they live or what they do. Thus the city man takes to parks, shrubs and flowers, to lawn and trees for his city home, and, limited as opportunities may be for nature study, there is still nothing which insures a more intense and lively interest among city children. This inherent love for nature and nature's works opens an almost unlimited field for expioitation and is never undertaken, no matter how crudely, but it rewards every effort a hundredfold by promoting an interest in the common and practical things of human living and its refining and wholesome influence on humanity. No better reform is now in progress, viewed from an aestlfetic, sanitary and civilizing standpoint, than that of teaching city people how they may clean up, beautify and regenerate their back yards. The utilization of vacant city lots for gardens, worked by the very poor of the municipality, not only converts unsightly patches of weeds into beauty spots, but in a direct and helpful manner ministers to the comfort and happiness of those so engaged. It is passing strange that just where one would look for the evidence of this refining and cultured work, where every natural facility was waiting to promote it, there is where the least of it is to be found, and that is on the farm homesteads of the country. With ample room for grass, vine, fruit, flower and tree, there may be found the most dreary, forbidding and uninviting surroundings. Energy and business enough, plenty of work and push in the raising of hogs, corn and cattle, plenty of money and opportunity, but with it all an utter lack of appreciation of what might be done at so small an expense in the beautifying of the home, which really, for a fact, represents to every man about all there is worth working for, for no ownership of broad acres, no generous bank account, no thrifty herds of cattle and swine, count for very much if the home is only a place in which to just eat and sleep—a human cattle shed. The most delightful and attractive homes of America should be found on the American farm and will be some day when the renaissance of agriculture comes. Any farmer who will study this problem of making his farm home beautiful and express in the new and better way with tree, shrub, plant, flower, vine and lawn that refinement and culture of taste which are so easily possible will by his example do far more for the community in which he lives than he could as a member of the legislature or as the bishop of his church. John Bunyan pictures a character in his "Pilgrim's Progress" bowed to the ground, eternally working with an old muck rake in the pursuit of money, while an angel floated just above, but unseen by him, with a golden crown for him if he would only look up. You men who live day by day in dreary and desolate farm homes, who see at your fireside a wife and children with every refined taste and aspiration crushed out of them in your hog and corn race for bank deposits, look up!

THE PRAIRIE POND.

We have a good friend who has a love for nature and for nature's things, who has created a woodland pond right out on the prairie, which aside from its practical usefulness affords him an endless amount of pleasure. He took a muskeg swamp, one of those rat house sloughs containing about one-fourth acre. During a dry time he went at it with plow and scraper and scooped it out to a depth of from four to five feet, piling the excavations around the edges. He then planted a variety of trees and woodland shrubs and vines on the edges of the pond, which soon was filled to the brim with water. As soon as the trees began to grow the birds found the place and sought the prairie oasis for its water, shade and protection—water as well as land birds. The heron, the teal, the waders, the snipe and woodcock dropped in, while blackbird, robin, oriole and thrush fell in love with the place. Our friend has a quiet hiding place on the banks of the pond, where he loves to go and watch his many feathered friends, and what with them and vagrant insect life, butterfly, moth and bee, the rabbits and squirrels, he gets more for his money invested in this prairie pond than any other investment he ever made. When winter comes he fills his ice house and supplies his neighbors. Some of his neighbors call him a fool; we regard him as a very wise man.

FARMS AND COAL MINES.

We came across an interesting fact recently, one which was entirely new to us. It is claimed that where a farm overlies a coal measure at a depth of of, say, from 100 to 200 feet and the coal is removed, leaving a network of galleries and excavations under the farm, the productive capacity of the land is thereby impaired to the extent of from $20 to $25 per acre, this because the capillary system of furnishing moisture to growing vegetation is seriously interfered with and such land in a dry time suffers much more from the effects of drought than other lands not so treated. While this may be so or not, the fact is believed in sufficiently so that it really affects the selling value of such lands. It would seem, admitting it as a fact, that there would be largely compensating benefits in a wet season, for it would be a poor rule which would not work both ways. We should be glad to get further light on this subject.

A QUESTION OF CARPETING.

A Neat, Pretty and Inexpensive "Hit and Miss" Solved It Satisfactorily.

Our new house was to be finished in the fall, and by that time all of our extra capital would be finished also. I was trying to think of some nice but inexpensive way to furnish the second story rooms when Aunt Anna came to visit us for a month, says a writer in the New Idea Magazine.

"Twenty years ago the carpet question did not worry young housekeepers, for every bride was expected to have a fine web of rag carpet to begin with, and really I think there is nothing prettier or more suitable for upstairs bedrooms than the soft tones of a well made rag carpet," said Aunt Anna after I had told her of my plans and the size of my purse. "But how can I make one?" I asked after thinking of all of the castoff garments in the family. "By going to work," she replied, "and when you run out of material at home call on your aunts and cousins."

So we began at once and soon had all our material collected. "To insure a smooth, even carpet we must use all cotton rags and cut them all of such width that when woven they will be of uniform thickness. Rags cut from soft goods will beat up closer in the weaving than those cut from stiffer material and should be about as thick as six ply of the chain or an oat straw when woven into the carpet," said Aunt Anna as she rolled and twisted a strip between her fingers.

First we cut in strips all the dark and all the bright colored rags. These we mixed well, lapping the ends about an inch and sewing them diagonally across with the machine. Not stopping to clip the thread each time, we soon had a long strip sewed, and then, clipping it apart, we wound it into balls of about one pound each. We had decided to make rugs 9 by 12 feet. These would require twelve yards of yard wide carpet. Each square yard of carpet requires one pound of rags, so we stopped when we had sewed twelve pounds of rags.

The rags were sewed hit and miss and of so many colors that we selected the chain in six different colors, a pound of each, and had it laid thread about so that there would be no stripes.

Besides the rags the carpet cost: Six pounds of chain, at 25 cents per pound, $1.50; twelve yards weaving, at 10 cents per yard, $1.20; total, $2.70.

A Convenient Kitchen Table.

The design shown herewith illustrates a table that represents not a little experience and consideration of what goes to make the most convenient table, says the Ladies' World. It has a large top, which keeps dishes and pans from getting into inextricable confusion, and it has a large number of drawers, which are always convenient, and also closet room. Two slides pull out, on which pans may be set when one is sitting at work at the table, while in the long space under the center of the table is a chance to hang a multitude of kettles and other kitchen utensils. These are protected from dust by a washable curtain that slides upon a rod at the front of the opening.

A KITCHEN TABLE.

The French Apron Fad.

The wearing of aprons is one of the old useful fashions now being revived, greatly to the saving of our frocks and the comfort of the wearers. The coquettish apron has been set aside for awhile, but is now once more asserting itself. The strictly useful has always held its own. The French have turned a kindly eye to them, and in the days of Louis XIII. women wore them and their bunch of keys, showing they were veritable housekeepers. In the time of Louis XIV. ladies of the court donned them when employed in needlework and other arts, and it is from that period we are restoring the airy nothings of lace and muslin to our favor. Sometimes they are of light colored crepe de chine, worked in gold. More useful ones of thicker fabric have large pockets. These are adorned with pretty ribbon bows, and these ribbons sometimes draw up the pocket. Sometimes strong linen aprons are laced with ribbon at the edge by means of eyelet holes.

A Pleasing Item For Housekeepers.

A new preserver of time and patience is something to wrap the silver in when it is to be laid away for company use. It is a tissue paper in which there is no sulphur, and it positively keeps the silver clean and bright any length of time, says a correspondent in an exchange.

Notes From Jewelers' Circular.

Sleeve link buttons in amethyst and aventurine are rimmed in plain gold.

Etched and hand chased silver in scroll and flower designs is becoming popular.

Little receptacles for hatpins are of the gypsy kettle style or in the vase-like forms of silver.

Fascinating little handy pins are in sets of three in lizard skin cases. Peacock and other feather designs are shown in fine enamels and gold.

Insects, animals, ferns, leaves and wayside flowers are now generally utilized as motifs in original and charming designs of standard articles of jewelry.

Among the stones upon which fashion at present bestows her approval are the peridot, amethyst, tourmaline, aquamarine, zircon, garnet and the new American stone, kunzite.

Eight Arrows In the Air at Once.

"There is a purely Indian exploit which is recognized as a test of fine shooting," says Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton in Country Life In America. "In this the 'honor' is allowed the archer who can have six arrows in the air at once and the 'high honor' for seven. The Indian record is eight, but not many Indians have made it."

Out of Harm's Way.

"What the deuce are you doing on the top of that tree, Mike? Don't you know that it's being cut down?" Mike—Yes, your honor. The last toime ye had a tree cut down it fell on top of me, and, begorra, Oi'll be safe this toime!—London Tit-Bits.

Her View.

She—There is no excuse for a man dancing badly. He—But if he cannot dance otherwise? She—Oh, that merely would be an excuse for not dancing at all.—New York Press.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday Nov. 27 1904, Passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East, 2:17 a. m., 2:06 a. m. 8:06 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:57 p. m., 5:18 p. m., 8:03 p. m., 10:52 p. m.

For the West, 9:53 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:42 p. m., 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Co., Massilion, O.

CLEVELAND AKRON & COLUMBUS R'Y.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound.	502	508	506	
	a m	p m		a m
CLEVELAND lv	*6 10	*1 30	9 00	
Hudson	9 08	1 35	9 5	.....
AKRON ..... {ar	9 35	2 03	10 15	.....
AKRON ..... {lv	9 35	2 03	0 1	*4 30
Barberton.....	9 51	2 20	10 30	4 47
ORRVILLE..... {ar	10 30	3 00	11 06	5 5
ORRVILLE..... {lv	10 30	3 00	11 0	5 25
Millersburg.....	11 10	3 47	11 34	6 10
Mt. Vernon.....	12 30	5 10	2 4	7 25
COLUMBUS..... ar	*1 50	6 40	3 5	*8 5
	p m	p m	a m	p

Northbound.	507	503	503	505
	a m	a m	p m	
COLUMBUS.....lv	*12 40	*7 15	*12 01	5 25
Mt. Vernon.....	2 10	8 48	1 27	7 00
Millersburg.....	3 20	10 06	2 4	8 20
ORRVILLE ..... {ar	4 05	10 51	3 3	9 12
ORRVILLE ..... {lv	4 15	11 0	3 3	9 12
Barberton.....	4 48	11 30	4 05	10 00
AKRON ..... {ar	5 05	11 50	4 25	
AKRON ..... {lv	5 15	11 50	4 25	
Hudson.....	5 50	12 2	4 55	
CLEVELAND.....ar	6 5	*1 20	5 50	
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:10 a m week days.
*Every day †Week days only

For particulars see nearest C., A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with Geo. W. Weedon, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

W. & L. E. R. R.

Effective January 8th, trains will arrive and depart as follows: All daily except No. 21.

East.	West.
No 2 12:58 p. m.	No. 8 10:19 a. m.
No. 28 3:37 p. m.	No. 21 6:43 a. m.
No. 20 9:47 p. m.	No. 15 4:02 p. m.
No. 4 12:25 p. m.	No. 5 4:4[illegible] p. m.
No. 16 3:08 a. m.	No. 19 10:50 p. m.
No. 31 6:30 a. m.	No. 30 8:55 p. m.

For full information call on
S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Time table effective Nov. 27 1904

EAST Read Down.	†14 A M	†10 A M	†12 P M	17 P M	844 P M
Cleveland.....		7 40	1 00	6 30	6 00
Liverpool		8 12		6 28	6 57
Lester		8 46		6 42	7 10
Medina.....		8 55		6 57	7 22
Seville		9 14		7 21	7 46
Sterling.....		9 20		7 28	7 53
Easton		10 32		7 41	8 05
Ar. Akron.....		10 55	2 10		
Lv Akron U D.....	6 00	7 30	2 15		
Warwick.....	6 27	9 46	2 42	7 55	8 15
Canal Fulton.....	6 36	9 54	2 48	8 05	8 28
Massillon.....	6 58	10 15	3 07	8 25	8 45
Canal Dover.....	7 4	11 03	3 51		
N Philadelphia.....	7 50	11 10	3 57		
Uhrichsville.....	8 12	11 30	4 15		
Freeport	8 48	11 0	4 54		
Flushing	9 18	12 33	5 19		
Bridgeport	10 25	1 45	6 30		

WEST Read Up.	†1 A M	†11 A M	17 P M	†15 P M	†41 A M
Cleveland.....	8 50	11 50	6 17	9 50	10 05
Liverpool	7 51		5 25		9 12
Lester.....	7 38		5 14		9 02
Medina.....	7 26		5 01		8 48
Seville.....	6 59		4 37		8 22
Sterling.....	6 53		4 31		8 17
Easton.....	6 40		4 18		8 05
Ar. Akron.....		10 55		8 38	
Lv Akron U D.....	8 40	10 35		8 36	8 4
Warwick.....	8 27	10 10	4 07	7 5	7 55
Canal Fulton.....	8 18	9 48	4 01	7 38	7 42
Massillon.....	8 00	9 20	3 30	7 18	7 30
Canal Dover.....		8 42	2 55	6 37	
N Philadelphia.....		8 35	2 47	6 25	
Uhrichsville.....		8 12	2 29	6 07	
Freeport.....		7 40	1 56	5 29	
Flushing.....		7 16	29	4 57	
Bridgeport.....		6 15	12 20	3 40	

†22	†26		†21	†25
4 00	6 40	Lorain.....	9 50	6 20
4 17	6 55	Elyria.....	9 31	5 50
5 00	7 35	Lester.....	8 50	5 10

Main Line	Read down †14 P M	*6 P M	†8 A M	Read up. †7 P M	†15 A M	*5 A M
Chicago	10 30	8 30	10 4	5 3	7 40	9 00
Chicago Jc.....	6 1	11 25	5 45	1 55	120	1 50
Sterling.....	7 50		7 17	8 13	9 43	
Warwick.....	8 15	1 17	7 40	5 7	9 18	12 01
Akron.....	8 40	1 40	8 10	7 30	8 50	1255
			*10	*9		
Akron.....	8 50	1 47	2 18	11 40	8 30	11 30
Pittsburg.....	2 15	8 01	9	7 6	80	4 05
Washington.....	2 42	4 4[illegible]	6 30	1 [illegible]		11 0[illegible]
Baltimore.....	3 51	6 01	7 6	8 00		10 00
Philadelphia.....	6 00	8 10	10 1	6 18		7 40
New York.....	8 20	10 28	122[illegible]	4 12		12 27

*Sunday only †Daily. ‡Except Sunday
f Flag stops. W. H. ROOH Ticket Agent.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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DR. A. P. L. PEASE AT MANILA, P. I.

Massillon Citizen Writes of Our New Possession.

STREET SCENES ENTERTAINING.

The Population is Vari-Colored, With the Yellow of the Malay Race Predominating — Admiral Folger, Formerly of Massillon, Commanding Naval Squadron.

Under date of December 9, 1904, Dr. A. Per Lee Pease, of this city, writes as follows from Manila to the Pittsburg Dispatch:

We left Nagasaki December 1, after taking on about one thousand tons of coal, and this place (Nagasaki) enjoys this reputation of being the fastest coaling station in the world. The barges came out as soon as we anchored and the men and women immediately began placing their stair-like scaffolds. When all was ready there was no cessation of activity until the last half bushel basket was emptied in the bunkers. Standing above and looking down over the rail reminded one of the water wheels of Egypt and Nubia with their vessels of pottery, the measures of coal coming up fully as rapidly as the water laden vessels on the wheels.

There were almost as many women in the working force as men, and they appeared to hold their own with ease, if not with grace. We timed one young woman who emptied forty-six baskets in a bunker in one minute, each time tossing the empty basket below to a certain spot on the barge. Children distributed the empty baskets among the fillers, and there was no rest for the coal from the time the shovel landed it in the basket until it rested in its destination. The work began at 3 p. m. and ended about 10, making the average per hour considerably over one hundred tons.

There is a large temple at Nagasaki, which has before it what is truly said to be the best bronze horse in Japan of life size. This is a very safe proposition, inasmuch as it is the only one, made long ago when the sculptor had never seen a horse, and made it upon hearsay, so to speak. The head has the appearance of being fashioned upon geometrical principles, and the tout ensemble of the unfortunate beast is bizarre, if not unique. And we had to part from our faithful guide at Kobe with much regret. His name comes first on the list of official guides in Murray's Handbook of Japan, and it is T. P. Ito.

He was recommended to us by wandering Pittsburgers, and no one will make a mistake in securing his services. When we anchored in Manila bay the other morning a citizen of the place was standing by us at the rail on the side toward Cavite, the naval station, and pointed out things of interest. "Do you see that red and white streak on the water to the left of Cavite? That is the place where, during the battle of Manila, the Marie Theresa and another warship were sunk. The torpedo boats were around that point to the left. The government is going to build a recuperating station on the top of that highest mountain, with an electric line running to it. Manila lies on the other side of the bay," etc., etc.

On the way to the dock in a launch we saw several Filippino dugouts with natives in them using paddles shaped like shovels and about the size, with a crutch-like piece of wood across the end of the handle. We saw huge fishing nets, which were lowered and raised by machinery, and entered the Pasig river among all kind of shipping, large and small, native and foreign. We were much impressed with the old Spanish architecture of the buildings, many of which had stood for centuries before Columbus took his famous cruise to the West. While strolling toward the postoffice, the mecca of new arrivals, some friends who were with us met a resident acquaintance who took us to his place of business nearby while he procured conveyances for us.

Manila is built upon both sides of the Pasig river, which has numerous lateral canals connecting with it at right angles, into which all drainage takes place. It is believed that somewhere there is an old Spanish sewerage system, but the records do not inidcate where it is and no search has ever revealed it. Night soil is gathered in keg like wooden vessels and taken on barges out to sea and dumped. We saw several barges returning with the empty kegs from such an expedition. The importance of such disposition is great, inasmuch as Manila has a population of 365,000 people.

In the halcyon days of Spanish occupation and administration all kind of objectionable matter found its way into the streets, and we can easily credit the legend that the odor left much to be desired. Under improved sanitary regulations the city has acquired the reputation of being quite healthful.

Malaria and typhoid fever are comparatively rare, and the only endemic seems to be dysentery, with a well defined tendency to a following anaemic condition.

The Manila water supply is from the Mariquina river, which arises in the mountains about fourteen miles from here. It empties into a reservoir about two or three miles out of the city and is conveyed here in iron pipes, laid in the Spanish regime. They are above ground the entire distance and are supported upon arched masonry over the low places. The water is said to be of excellent quality as to purity and the rates are very high.

The street scenes are most entertaining to the newly arrived. The population is varicolored, with the yellows of the Malay race predominating. Physically speaking there is not much to be said in their praise. Men and women are undersized and of slender proportions. There are more of them under 5 feet 5 inches than above it. All are fond of bright colored raiment and it seems strange enough to see almost as many women as men smoking, and some of them puffing away at overgrown cigars out of all proportion to their size. Infants and small children are carried astride by the fond mother or relative, over one hip; never on the back, as in Japan, nor astride the shoulder as in Egypt.

The jehu is always a Filippino and his vehicle generally one of two wheels. He will not follow you persistently as in many other countries, but you must follow him; in fact, capture him and bully him into taking you on board his craft. When unengaged, a tin disk is fastened to his dashboard, and then the American (whom he loathes and detests carriyng) had but to step out into the street, seize the pony by the bridle, seat himself in the vehicle and then tell the driver where to go. In this he will always have the moral support of the police. The charge is 40 cents "rure" (for Mexican), or 20 cents "gold" per hour. It is not necessary to ask him the price, only to consult one's watch and hand him the equivalent according to the time consumed. There is another kind of vehicle which will contain four passengers. Like the other, it has only two wheels and the charge is about the same per capita.

Along the shore of the bay is an area or park containing what is known as the Lunetta. In the center is a wide drive of elliptical shape about half a mile long. Every afternoon from about 5 to 7 o'clock this is the rendezvous for driving, and all the handsome turnouts make their appearance and move slowly along. The grounds are lighted by electricity; a band, sometimes American and at others Filippino, discourses sweet harmony and the scene is a brilliant one. Occasionally an automobile goes slowly past. Friends and acquaintances meet and exchange civilities, and the entire scene reminds one of Fincian Hill at Rome at the same time of the day.

The native horse is a miniature quadruped, but possessed of most astounding endurance and power. They vary in weight from 500 to 650 pounds, but many times we have seen one of these playthings pull a two-wheeled top conveyance with eight grown people and such impedimenta as they might happen to have at the time. And they must move along at a good gait also, otherwise the ever ready whip descends wrathfully upon their thin flanks and there is profanity in the air in addition. Australian horses are brought here and are about intermediate in size between the ponies just alluded to and the average American horse.

Another patient drudge is the "carboa" or water buffalo, the same as seen in Egypt, Turkey, the Hawaiian islands and Japan. It is not a thing of beauty, with its clumsy body and wide spreading, out-sweeping and backward-turning horns, but the loads it pulls are colossal and the cheerful serenity with which it endures its driver on its back in addition is admirable. It is said it goes crazy at times when overheated, and then load, driver and passersby come to grief, for it cannot be restrained nor stopped in its mad career until it reaches some pond or swamp, into which it plunges and remains until sufficiently cooled off, when it can be led back to work just as if nothing had occurred to "mar the even tenor" of its ways.

The morning we came here an attempt at escape was made by over two hundred convicts at the Bilibid prison here. Knowledge of the plot was communicated some time ago and the keepers warned them that anything towards its being carried into execution would meet with bad results.

Notwithstanding this, it all came to pass, a guard was overpowered, a rush to the blacksmith shop was made, where hammers and pieces of iron were secured and the mass was fired into by a Gatling gun from a tower. Forty of them were killed outright or died in a short time and many more were wounded. The citizens say facetiously that there are now just forty more good Filippinos in the city than there were prior to the attempt. An American artist presided at the Gatling gun. A citizen was telling yesterday of one of four soldiers who was on duty standing guard being attacked by three natives, who slashed him badly with their sabers. He soon became unconscious from loss of blood, but not until he had sent to kingdom come two of them with his repeating rifle. He afterwards recovered from his injuries.

Horse racing and cock fighting are very popular recreations here. We have seen the race course, but not any races, and we have seen many natives carrying from one to two fighting cocks under their arms. Betting is present in both cases.

They have at the cathedral a wooden statue of that particular virgin who is at the same time patron saint of prosperity of voyagers. She was carved in Mexico a few centuries ago, and being migratory in her habits found her way to one of the neighboring islands, from whence she was brought here recently. It is said by the credulous that when she travels by sea not only does the vessel enjoy immunity from storms and other contingencies dreaded by the sailor, but also from pirates. Yesterday was a festa day in her honor, and the area in front of the cathedral was crowded with booths and tables for the sale of eatables, also by many of the faithful who had journeyed from afar for the occasion.

She is said to believe in good living and the priests tell their people to go and buy good things to eat outside and bring them in for consumption. We went into the cathedral by a lateral sort of passage which had at one side a place for the convenience of the public, with a strong suggestion of ammonia. Within we found large and lofty wooden columns painted in imitation of marble and very badly done; high, groined arches and an altar upon which was the famous statue about four feet high. A procession of believers were going up a stairway behind the altar to kiss the hem of the back part of her robe. She is a thrifty virgin for she has had the most magnificent and costly jewels given her, to say nothing of coin of the realm in which she happens to be, and a wealthy citizen presented her day before yesterday with a gold sword set with precious stones.

Incidentally she brings prosperity to those about her for it is said the priesthood here is ahead about one hundred thousand dollars during her present stay. She is accomplished more than virgins of wood usually are, for she can express disapprobation of contemplated plans by shaking her head. There was to have been a great procession in her honor yesterday, but it rained about the time it was to begin forming and the credulous say that she actually did veto the whole thing by lateral movements of her head, and many were disappointed thereat. It is reported that in the near future (more or less) she is to journey back to Mexico, the land of her nativity.

When we went ashore the first time we saw splashes of blood on the streets and looked around for signs indicative of dental offices. We were mere greenhorns then, for now we know that the chewers of the betel nut had only expectorated there. They chew, with a small quantity of lime, the leaf of a plant, and they can be easily recognized by the bright red color of their teeth and lips. We saw the nuts on sale in the market yesterday and examined them. They are oval in shape and coverved with a tough and fibrous pericarp, which is difficult to tear off. The nut is very like a nutmeg in appearance.

There are fifteen varieties of bananas here; the smallest is about three inches long and like those of the Azores and Madeiras. The largest are fifteen inches long and very fine eating. There is a fruit here called the chico, which resembles a full grown unripe walnut in shape, size and color. It is to be peeled like an apple, and the substance is semi-solid and tastes not unlike maple sugar. The mango grows here and cocoanuts are seen everywhere.

The natives build their huts of bamboo, on posts and a few feet above the ground and thatch them with leaves. They enjoy the reputation of being great thieves and liars. A business man told us he had about sixty in his employ and has to hold court every few days over infractions of the rules, he being judge and jury both. When found guilty he tells them they must be fined so many dollars or take so many lashes. Without any exception they lie down on their stomachs and take their medicine right cheerfully. He says it is the only way to manage them.

The battleships Oregon and Wisconsin are anchored a quarter of a mile from here, the former being perhaps the most famous fighting machine in our navy by reason of its splendid long voyage in the late war and its active part subsequently taken. A former townsman, Admiral Folger, is in command here. Many years ago he was in Pittsburg for some time as inspector of the manufacture of ordnance.

"Neglect colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE CANAL.

The Government Will Probably Lend Aid.

A DAM ON SOUTHERN DIVISION.

A Promise Given by Government Officials Who Have the Matter Under Discussion that an Appropriation Will be Included in the River and Harbor Bill.

A dispatch from Washington says: "It is almost a certainty that a proposition to appropriate $110,000 for the building of a government dam in the Muskingum river, between Dresden and Zanesville, so as to make the river navigable from Dresden to the Ohio river at Marietta, will be included in the river and harbor bill to be reported at this session and enacted into law before adjournment. If favorable action is taken it will be with the understanding that the state of Ohio carry out its part of the project and improve the Ohio canal from Dresden to Cleveland, thus making a continuous waterway from Cleveland to the Ohio river."

The final decision of whether or not the item will be incorporated in the bill rests with the board of review, composed of engineers in the war department. The board of review has given assurances that it will recommend the building of the dam and the river and harbor committee will be importuned not to cut out the item during the last stages of the bill's discussion.

Ex-Senator Charles U. Shyrock, of Zanesville, who addressed a meeting of citizens in Massillon a year ago upon the improvement of the Ohio canal, has been in Washington several days and while there made the matter of obtaining the consent for the dam his especial business. Several others from towns along the canal were with him.

The state has already expressed its willingess to care for its part of the work. The last general assembly paved the way for the government's aid. State officers will carry on the improvement of the canal along the northern division.

The project of having the government construct a dam was up for consideration one year ago before the river and harbor committee, but the matter was dropped when it was found that the canal would be in a poor condition to recieve much benefit if the dam was then constructed. This objection now seems to have been overcome so that those asking for the improvement can go to the government with a promise that the state will do its part in making the canal a waterway across the state that will be of material benefit to trade.

Senator Shyrock, in speaking of the matter, said: "The people of Ohio have not realized what an immense advantage this will be to the shipping interests of the state. It would give for the first time the thing which has been needed, viz., a waterway direct from Cleveland on Lake Erie to the Ohio river. This would mean the saving of thousands of dollars annually in freight rates and largely increase the tonnage of every city along the channel."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Business Meetings at St. Mary's Church Sunday.

At a business meeting held after high mass at St. Mary's church Sunday morning, Joseph Schneider and William Sonnhalter were re-elected councilmen, as two of the four elected yearly.

At the close of the vesper services Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Elizabeth Sibila, Mrs. Bertha Portner and Mrs. Caroline Frey were re elected members of the Altar society.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

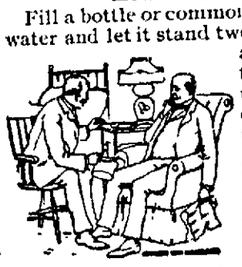
Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John Metzger late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 2th day of October, 1904.
ADAM D METZGER,
Executor

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of George W. Hall, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 6th day of January 1905.
REBECCA I HALL,
Administratrix.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry E. Myers, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 31st day of December 1904
JACOB F MYERS Sr.
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of Orin C. Beatty late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 11th day of January, 1905.
WM. McMILLAN,
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Abram W. Fisher, late of Stark County, O., deceased.
Dated the 10th day of December, 1904.
CLARENCE E FISHER,
Administrator

WHITMAN'S

Being near Inventory time and our time for reducing stock, we are going to ride our prices rough shod, and clear out everything in the way of Winter Wearables before we commence stock taking We want no carry-overs,—we shall clean house. Our prices will make the best brooms Here's a chance to save

Twenty-Five Per Cent. on Your Money.

You can make no investment that will pay you such a handsome dividend as during this, our great Inventory Sale.

It's a Glorious Opportunity.

You cannot do better! Read these prices and bear them in mind:

Men's $20.00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$15.00
Men's $15 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$11.25
Men's $12 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$9.00
Men's $10 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$7.50
Men's $8 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$6.00
Men's $6 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$4.50
Men's $5 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$3.75
Boys' $15.00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$11 25
Boys' $12.00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$9 00
Boys' $10.00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$7.50
Boys' $8 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$6.00
Boys' $6 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$4.50
Boys' $5 00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$3.75
Boys' $4.00 Suits and Overcoats, now	$3.00

Children's Suits and Overcoats.

$8.00 values, now	$6.00
$6.00 values, now	$4.50
$5 00 values, now	$3.75
$4.00 values, now	$3 00
$3.00 values, now	$2 25
$2 00 values, now	$1 50
$1.50 values, now	$1.13

Men's and Young Men's Storm Coats, extra heavy, extra long, large collars, just the coat to keep you warm. We have sizes left from 32 to 38, and you can buy them at just **Half Price.** A good coat for **$4.**

Men's and Boys' Mackintoshes, all grades, all colors, at just **Half Price.**

Trousers are our long suit, two legs to every pair, and the pair of legs don't walk the streets that we can't fit. $5 00 Trousers now $3 75 $4.00 Trousers now $3.00. $3 00 Trousers now $2 25 $2 00 Trousers now $1 50. $1 50 Trousers now $1.13 A special lot of Trousers, worth $1.25 to $ .75, now 89c. In addition to the above we have a few Suits, Overcoats and Trousers, only one or two of a kind left. These we call "Lonelies" and you can buy them at about **Half Price.**

Men's and boys' heavy lined Duck Working Coats, **One-Fourth Off.**

Men's, Boys' and Children's Sweaters, sizes 18 to 44, all colors, all grades. **One-Fourth Off**

All our heavy fleeced and derby ribbed Underwear, the 50c kind now **38**c, the 39c kind now **30**c.

Extra quality all wool Underwear, including the celebrated "Glastenbury Brand," $1.25 and 1.00 values, now **75**c.

One lot heavy Merino Underwear to close at **23**c.

One lot of 50c and 75c Colored Dress Shirts, to close quick **25**c See if your size is here.

Extra heavy Canvas Gloves, now **5**c per pair.

22 dozen 25c and 35c Suspenders, now **18**c.

Men's $1.50 Winter Caps, now **$1.13**

Men's $1 25 and $1 00 Winter Caps, including our best plushes, now **75**c.

Men's and Boys' 75c Winter Caps, now **57**c

Men's and Boss' 50c Winter Caps, now **38**c

Men's and Boys' 25c Winter Caps, now **19**c

One lot of Odd Caps, that is, one or two of a kind left, were 25c, 35c and 50c, they won't last long at **15**c.

Please bear in mind that what you see in our ad. you'll find in our store. We will never disappoint you.

C. M. Whitman,

Cash Clothier, S. W. Cor. Main and Erie Sts, **Massillon, O.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOUSE FURNISHING.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHELF BUILDING ARE MANY AND VARIOUS.

No Room Really Interesting Without Shelves—A Plate Shelf For All Sorts of Old China, Metal Antiques and Bric-a-brac Generally.

A well known Boston architect has said that no room is interesting without shelves built against the wall. The mantelshelf in the formal rooms of the house responds to this statement, but in many homes of moderate cost

SHELVES IN A RECESS.

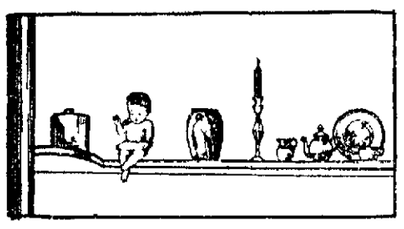
the fireplace with mantel does not exist. On the other hand, the opportunity is usually present for introducing a shelf of some kind in every room, remarks Alice M. Kellogg in making the following suggestions in the Delineator:

In the illustration a variety of articles has been gathered in a row upon a plate shelf, some blue and white china handed down from grandmother's closet, with some modern examples of mineral painting and some odd bits picked up in trips abroad. In arranging any such collection both form and color should be carefully studied to make a pleasing result. Pottery of the same color, but of different shades, should be separated by some harmonizing color, and pieces of one height and size should be varied by contrasting shapes.

A shelf for the dining room seems at first thought to be almost entirely utilitarian in purpose, while in reality it is distinctly ornamental. The china that is exposed to the dust and dirt is never available for emergencies, and the vacancies it leaves when taken away rob the room of its attractiveness.

"Plate" shelf is the popular name for a narrow shelf built against the wall of a dining room, but it may be used for pieces of pottery, copper or plaster. In fact, the older fashion of keeping bric-a-brac on the mantel and tops of tables has very much been given up to the newer style of having it appear on the wall shelf. Cups and saucers can be displayed by standing the latter on the shelf and hanging the former from a small hook that is screwed to the under part of the board. This plan is often followed in corner cabinets with glass doors, where the china can be examined from the outside.

The plate shelf becomes an architectural feature of the room when it is designed to correspond with the lines of the other woodwork. Although simple



A POTTERY SHELF.

in construction, this shelf can be treated in a way to add to the dignity of the room or to destroy its proportions. Before adding a plate shelf the wall spaces should be well looked over to see if there is any one position that is better than another. The height of the wall should be over eight feet, the spaces not too long and the placing in proportion to all the dimensions.

If the shelf can be kept on a line with the tops of the mantel, door or windows a better effect will be gained than if it forms a separate track of its own. It is not necessary to carry the shelf entirely around the room. In fact, it is often of advantage to fit it into certain angles or "jogs" in the room. The material of which the shelf is made should be the same as that employed in the doors, windows, etc., and finished with the same paint or stain. An inexpensive plate shelf can be found at many of the paperhangers' establishments made up in oak, cypress, mahogany or white enamel. This is sold by the foot.

The wall back of the plate shelf is an important item. If it is desirable to have the pottery stand out as a decoration the upper part of the wall should be of a plain color and lighter than the body of the wall. A striped paper should not be used in connection with a plate shelf, but a closely set pattern below the shelf serves to set off a plain paper that is used above. Two colors that are adapted in a dining room—green and oak, for example—may be repeated on the walls very satisfactorily, making the larger space green and the narrow upper portion of oak. The picture molding should not be omitted when a plate shelf is put up, as it finishes the cornice and is often of use in hanging a plate or tile.

In the large illustration an original arrangement of bookshelves makes a pleasing setting for a favorite picture. This idea could be carried out on a larger scale and with numberless variations.

When hanging out clothes in freezing weather, dip the upper corners of towels, napkins, etc., in strong salt water and finished that the pins will come off easily and so that the clothes will not be tight frozen to the lines.

OIL FOR LIFE'S WHEELS.

Saving Time and Nervous Energy and Preserving Genuine Sociability.

If women in the suburban towns would adopt the custom which obtains in the larger ones of having an at home day in each week, when social calls could be exchanged, they would find that the domestic machinery would run more smoothly and both time and nervous energy be saved.

Especially would such an arrangement prove a boon to the woman who is maid as well as mistress and to whom the interruption attendant upon the advent of a caller at an inopportune hour counts for so much, often completely breaking up the routine of work for the day, thereby converting what should have been a pleasant recreation and would have been had it come at the proper time into a note of discord the very memory of which is disagreeable. The average woman is not so happily constituted that she can sit and chat comfortably when she is sure the roast is burning, the bread is spoiling for want of attention or the dishwater growing cold, and yet often for lack of some suitable and convenient arrangement between herself and her friends she is called upon again and again to endure just such trials, insignificant perhaps when viewed singly, but making a disastrous sum total.

The at home day sets matters right. Having appointed a time for receiving her friends, she and her house are in order, and she can with a clear conscience give herself up to the full enjoyment of their presence. The custom is well worth testing. Fashion is often derided as a senseless jade, but more often than not she has her whims based upon sound reasons, and this is one instance.

The courage of their convictions is too well recognized to need proving, preferring to make martyrs of themselves and incidentally those about them, too, rather than raise the voice of protest.

Take the matter of Christmas giving—a most beautiful custom, worthy, when observed in its true sense, of perpetuation, but which is fast becoming a burden and being degenerated into a matter of mere barter and exchange from which the sentiment of the season has all been extracted.

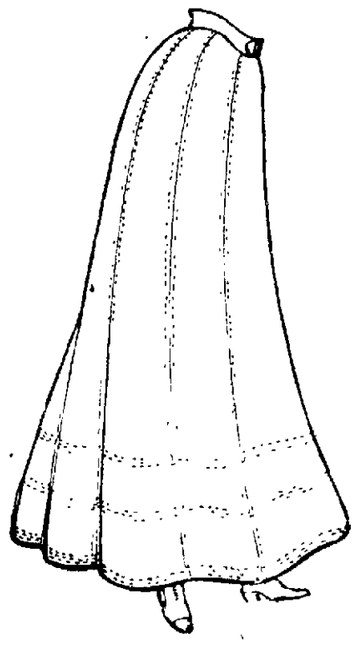
Men rarely give voluntarily where the affection is not placed, and at their doors the charge certainly cannot be laid. It is refreshing to find a woman whose Christmas list includes only those bound to her by ties of love and to whom the joy of giving is not coupled with a speculation as to what she will receive in return.

Not only has the giving mania robbed Christmas of one of its sweetest features, but it has also invaded our most sacred home customs. Recurring birthdays are no longer simply milestones to mark life's journey, but are the signals for gift showers. An invitation to the wedding of a casual acquaintance calls for the untying of one's purse strings. Death itself is not exempt from the craze, for simultaneously with the announcement of the funeral services the orders go in by phone for so called floral tributes—too often a pleasant sounding name for the fancied discharge of one's social obligations. And thus it goes. Whichever way we turn the gift problem confronts us. It remains for womankind to set matters right. To give is more blessed than to receive, when the giving proceeds from right motives and the gifts are directed in proper channels.

And all this leads us to remark upon the disastrous effects which often follow in the wake of a shower of wedding gifts. Many a couple in moderate circumstances who, if left to freight their own bark, would have made the harbor in safety have been wrecked in their attempt to live up to the wedding presents imposed upon them by well meaning but misguided friends and acquaintances. The piano lamp is of no use in the new home without a piano, and forthwith the instrument is purchased—very probably on the installment plan. The beautiful rugs call for curtains in keeping with them. The cut glass creates the necessity for a handsome sideboard, and so it goes on throughout the list.—Table Talk.

An Ankle Length Skirt.

This will be found one of the most serviceable shapes for skirts destined for country walking wear, golf or other athletic pursuits. As the sketch shows, the skirt, which is amply full around the hem and cut to the useful short ankle length, is modeled with several



gores, the seams of which are double stitched, while some rows of ornamental stitching complete the hem. At the back small inverted plaits are likewise stitched down.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

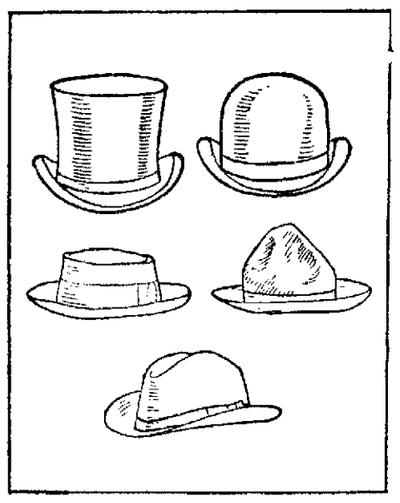
Headgear of the New Year—Soft Hats Have Taken the Season by Storm.

If there can be said to be any difference in the shapes of derby hats that difference lies in the crown, which this season is much higher. It is predicted on good authority that representative spring shapes will show a decided preference for extreme crowns.

Attention still centers on the efforts to create a style for brown derbies, though the public shows little or no disposition to accept them so far. Manufacturers' new samples show a variety of shades in brown, but the best known shops are not predicting a successful season for them.

A new departure in the derby hat which seems to have caught the public fancy is the extensive use of fine materials. The texture, material and trimming and the silky appearance of the felt proclaim at once that quality is there and so clearly evident that even the unpracticed eye appreciates the difference. While the price—$6—may stand in the way of an immediate purchase, the man who once wears a finer derby is loath to return to the regulation quality.

The rich appearance of the more expensive hat and the durability and preservation of its color and shape offset the slight increase in cost. Too many men hesitate to change the shape of their derby once they have found a becoming block, and it is really a difficult thing to convince the man of plainer ideas concerning dress that he should adopt one of the new high crown shapes. For the man who does not fancy a high crown there is a rather flat crowned derby with a some-



Beginning at the top the cut shows the opera hat of 1.05, the high crowned derby, the "Master William," the "knockabout" and the alpine.

what pointed brim, which is more becoming to certain types than the high crown.

Soft hats have taken the season by storm. More styles in these are shown than for many years back. An unprecedented departure the soft hat has taken is its universal use for evening wear. The hat so used comes in black only, is well made and lined with satin. The name that distinguishes it from the alpine is "Tuxedo," and it may accompany all styles of evening clothes and go to almost any function with dignity.

The most popular soft hat of the season is made of belly nutria. The material is taken from the under portion of the little animal, which inhabits the Brazilian boundary along the Platte river. A strip of the belly is taken from the pelt and put through certain processes which render it as soft and fine as the costliest silk. The pelt turns water and does not spot with rain or snow. The nutria is similar to our beaver, but is smaller in size, and it produces the finest material for hat making on the market with the exception of beaver.

The soft hats made from it come in several shades, but soft fawn color seems to be the most popular. There are several shapes also. The college boy wears his hat with a ring crushed in the crown. This style is called "Master William." Then there are the "telescope," the "knockabout" and another style which to a considerable degree resembles the alpine.

Silk hats are always interesting, just as are ladies' evening hats, and the shapes change from one season to the next. Very young men wear crowns a trifle less curved or belled than the one represents, if there is any perceptible difference in the shape. On the other hand, styles in such hats for older men have the bell crown much more emphasized and are a bit larger and heavier looking. The middle aged man wears a grosgrain silk band on his silk hat, while for the younger man is substituted a narrow band of cloth.

Owing to the increased popularity of the soft black hat already described for evening wear there has been a decided decline in the use of the opera hat since early fall.—Designer.

Fashion's Echoes.

Ribbons are extensively used in dress trimmings.

The leg o' mutton is the latest revival in sleeves.

Extremely popular are all sorts of braid garnitures.

High standing collars hold their own again on outdoor garments.

Ribbon embroidery is seen on the newest evening gowns and waists.

Very smart are the capes and cape sleeves on the newest coats and coatlets.

The French "bread roll" twist is the fashionable back hair dressing for the high coiffure.

The dart is in again—the old fashioned seam that runs in perpendicular on each side of the bodice front and fits like a glove.

Very light shades are replacing the "all white" gloves, light tan and mode being favorites. These are worn not only with gowns to match, but also with those in contrast.

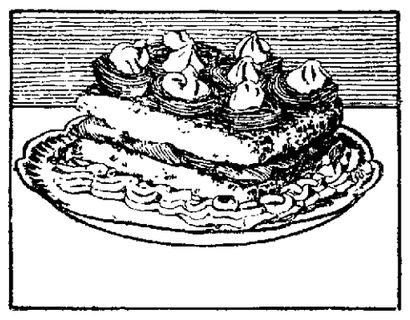
TEMPTING DISHES.

A Delicious Dessert and Sweets For Luncheon or Dinner.

Among a number of very tempting formulas for delicious sweets suitable for the sweet course at luncheons or dinner as well as for teas the following occur in the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Apricot Shortcake. Pass through the sieve together one cup and a half of pastry flour, half a cup of cornstarch, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. With a knife or the tips of the fingers work into the dry mixture from one-third to one-half a cup of butter; then, using milk, mix the whole to a rather soft dough. Cut through and through the dough with the knife, then spread in two buttered tins and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. Spread each layer with butter. Dispose on the first layer canned apricots, cut in slices, and a little juice from the can and sprinkle with sugar. Then cover with the second layer of cake and dispose on this halves of apricots. Pour over a little sirup, sprinkle with sugar and serve with the rest of the sirup in the can. Reheat the sirup with sugar to taste and let it cool before use. In the illustration double cream, sweetened and whipped firm, was piped upon the apricots and around the cake. This makes a richer and more expensive dish and might be added to increase the bulk if a large number were to be served, but for ordinary use and occasion the shortcake is satisfactory without it.

Caramel Custard With Whipped Cream.—Cook half a cupful of sugar in a small saucepan directly over the fire, stirring constantly until it melts to a caramel. Pour in half a cup of boiling



APRICOT SHORTCAKE.

water and stir and simmer until it forms a sirup. Beat three whole eggs and the yolks of two more. Add one-third of a cupful of sugar and mix thoroughly; then add half a teaspoonful of salt, the caramel sirup and two cupfuls of milk. Turn into a border mold thoroughly buttered and set on several folds of paper into a pan. Surround the mold with boiling water and let bake until the custard is firm. The water should not boil after the dish is set into the oven. When cold loosen the custard from the edge of the dish and invert over a serving dish. Beat one cupful of double cream, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract until firm. Then pipe this (with pastry bag and star tube) into the open space in the custard. Sprinkle with chopped and browned almonds.

Honey Cake.—Melt two ounces or one-fourth a cupful of butter. Add one cupful of strained honey. Let cool; then add the grated yellow rind of a lemon, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, two ounces of sweet almonds blanched and chopped fine, one-fourth a teaspoonful of mace, half a teaspoonful of soda and two cupfuls and a half of flour sifted together. Mix thoroughly; then set aside, covered, in a cool place for twelve hours. Roll into a sheet half an inch thick, cut into squares and bake about twenty minutes in a moderate oven. When baked brush over the tops of the cakes with a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water boiled to a thick sirup. Let the sugar cool slightly before using.

Fur Styles.

Mink, marmot, beaver, skunk and Persian lamb are favorites of the season. The stole shown, with four tas-

A POPULAR MODEL.

seled tails at the ends, is a popular model, as is the big muff. These are in marmot, the muff being of unusually handsome marking. The same shapes serve well in mink.

Banana Pudding.

Put one pint of milk over the fire. Beat together two eggs and three-fourths of a cupful of sugar into which one teaspoonful of cornstarch has been stirred. Stir this into the boiling milk. As soon as thick remove from the fire and add the juice of half a lemon. Line a dish with stale cake slices, cover with sliced bananas, pour over a cupful of custard, add another layer of cake and bananas and pour the custard over all. Set on ice and serve with whipped cream.

FIGHT OVER TREATIES

President Determined That They Shall Be Ratified.

A STRANGE BATTLE ON THE SEAS

How the Sealer James Hamilton Lewis Hoisted Old Glory and Bombarded Canadians With Beans and Salt—Why Champ Clark Complained

Washington, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—"Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and that may account for the fact that Senator Cullom, Senator Lodge and some other members of the foreign relations committee are confident that the arbitration treaties negotiated last year with so many foreign countries are likely to be passed. Possibly they may, but at present there is a deadlock. The majority will not allow them to be amended, and a good sized minority will not allow them to pass unless they are amended. The president is determined to have the treaties in their present form or not at all, and, as I once before remarked, the president is the kind of man that has his own way.

A Sealing Incident.

During the discussion of the bill to pay the claims of Americans whose vessels were destroyed in the efforts to protect the fur seals of Alaska Senator Dolliver, who opposed the measure, had a great deal to say about a certain vessel called the James Hamilton Lewis. The mention of the name aroused considerable interest, for the vessel was named, no doubt, for a man celebrated in song and story, the man of "pink whiskers and scrambled hair," the man who for a term represented Washington state in the house of representatives. Lewis made a record for himself, winning friends everywhere, and even making an impression upon Tom Reed. But here is the way Dolliver referred to a report made by the captain of the James Hamilton Lewis of an episode while cruising in the Pacific ocean, the Iowa senator making running comments of his own. This captain was invited aboard the Maggie Mc, a Canadian sealer, and says he found "fifteen Canadians having a good time."

"I reckon a 'good time' on the high seas," remarked Dolliver, "is substantially the same thing it is on land," and he then read:

"The captain soon learned that trouble was ahead, as the Canadians showed a disposition to have a row."

"A thing," said Dolliver, "which usually happens in cases of that kind."

"Beans and Salt."

The captain goes on to detail how he was "battered" in the conflict and how next day he raised the American flag on the James Hamilton Lewis and bombarded every Canadian vessel in sight with cannon loaded with beans and salt. This is the way the performance struck Dolliver, who said:

"Now, our one time senior counsel at Vancouver puts that down as a historical incident to illustrate the courage and patriotism that must actuate these people. I confess that I do not exactly understand that variety of courage. I have never read anything like that in a book—a man getting into a drunken row on shipboard, withdrawing from it more or less battered, going to his own vessel, raising the flag of the United States and defying its enemies by a cannon loaded with beans and salt. I do not recollect anything like that in the history of the American navy, and I confess it makes a very poor impression upon me."

As a Matter of Precaution.

A bill is pending in congress to supervise insurance, giving the government control of all companies doing an interstate business. No one can say whether or not it will pass, the chances being that it cannot, but Senator Clapp of Minnesota intends that shall not interfere with companies which pay a tax for the support of volunteer fire departments. In several states such departments are supported by a tax on insurance companies. Senator Clapp proposes to guard against contingencies.

Clark Complained.

A bill for the printing of a document was under consideration in the house, and Champ Clark of Missouri objected to the method of distribution. "It turns out frequently," said Clark, "when these documents are printed that the more valuable a document is the more promptly some fellow gallops right out there as hard as he can go and gets the whole edition and ships it to his district. It simply resolves itself into a grab game. Not long since the president's message was printed, and two days after I wanted a copy. I sent out to get a copy, and, lo and behold, they were all gone."

Souvenirs of Esopus.

A newspaper man who was at Esopus during the late campaign tells a story about souvenir hunters. The lodge keeper had a dog, and he procured a box of dog biscuits for him just before one of the visiting delegations landed at the place. Several men anxious to secure mementos of the place entered the lodge, where two newspaper men were at work, and asked:

"Do you know where we could get a little souvenir from this place?"

"Well," answered one, "here are the dog biscuit that Judge Parker feeds his pet dog Teddy. You might take one of them."

But the men did more. They cracked those biscuit up in little pieces and gave each man in the party a "souvenir of Esopus."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

HAVE YOU A
SORE THROAT?
Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for
TONSILINE.
TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline not only cures Sore Throats of all kinds, very quickly, but is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.
It's the stitch in time.
Don't neglect to use it.
25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

CHEAP RATES SOUTHWEST.

Round Trip and One-Way from St Louis.

Cotton Belt Route will sell on January 17, round trip tickets from St. Louis, Thebes and Cairo, to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas points at rate of $15.00.

One-way Colonist tickets January 17, February 21, March 21, at half fare plus $2 00

Cotton Belt's fast train leaves St. Louis at 5 p. m.; another train leaves at 8:43 p. m.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P A.,
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

AGUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days First application gives ease and rest 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo

$15 TO TEXAS

Cheap Round Trip Rates from St. Louis.

January 17th, Cotton Belt Route will sell from St. Louis, Thebes and Cairo, to points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, at rate of $15 round trip; stopovers both ways; 21 days return limit

Cotton Belt's fast train leaves St. Louis at 5 p. m.; another at 8:43 p m.

Write for folder, map and any other information.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P A.,
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

HALF FARE PLUS $2

To The Southwest via Cotton Belt Route.

January 17th, Februaay 21st, March 21st, one-way Colonist tickets from St. Louis, Thebes and Cairo, to points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, via Cotton Belt Route.

Cotton Belt's fast train leaves St. Louis at 5 p. m.; another train leaves at 8:43 p m.

Write for folder, map and any further information.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T P. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our complete line of Stock Foods direct to Farmers. A permanent position at home. Salary $50 00 per month to begin with besides liberal commissions. Experience not required. Any energetic man can make $100 00 per month with our assistance. (A bond will be required.) Write us today. The Captoli Food Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Co.

Office of the Company,
Massillon, Ohio
January 18, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the Massillon Saving & Banking Company's office in the city of Massillon, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1905.

J. B. UPHAM,
Secretary and Treasurer.

One Way Settlers Rates to Southern Points via W. & L. E.

Low one way settlers tickets sold via W. & L. E to authorized points in Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennesee and Virginia Full information at ticket office.

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Wayne County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1905,

the first described property, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the second at 3 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as and being,

First: Lot Number 1,083, of the city of Massillon, street numbers 290 and 292 West Tremont street

Second: Part Lot Number 332, of the city of Massillon, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence northerly along the east line of said lot and west line of East street 39 feet, to the southeast corner of premises now owned by Frank Grojean; thence westerly parallel with the south line of said lot, and along the south line of said Grojean's land, 111 feet; thence southerly parallel with East street 39 feet, to the south line of said lot, being the north line of South street, and thence easterly along the south line of said lot 111 feet, to the place of beginning, subject, however, to the use in common with others of an alley 16 feet in width off of the west end of said premises. The street number is 1 1 South East street.

The first tract is appraised at $2,100.

The second tract is appraised at $2,300

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and balance in two years from day of sale, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

J. C. ERWIN,
Administrator of the estate of W. B. Suttle, deceased

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